The Bombay Gazette

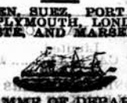
No. 11,694 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. P. Cole	1st June.
—LOMBARDY	3725	500	W. J. Webber	8th "
L PERTIN	3800	800	A Symons	15th "
M CATHAY	2068	300	J. P. Hastal	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4008	1000	R. D. Shallard	29th "
—ASSAM	3038	570	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4011	1000	C. D. Seare	13th "
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
L TASMANIA	4488	500	C. G. Perrins	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez, All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

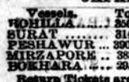
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROMULA	3000	700	W. Barratt	28th May.
BURAT	3142	450	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2014	500	H. Weigheil	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 25, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000 600	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	R. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich.	2,800	500	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500 550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. ASIA ..... 3550 480 J. Craig ..... 1st June.
s. s. BELGRAVIA 5000 500 G. Boothby ..... 5th "
To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 25, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE NEW PATENT FILTER.

AN elegant and useful Table Ornament, removing every species of impurity from Water, and the only Filter where the medium can be cleaned and renewed at home without trouble or expense.

In Crystal Glass, Rs. 5.
In handsome Flowered Glass, Rs. 7-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAIN.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,
FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds.

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 Do. " 5-0. 7 do. " 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

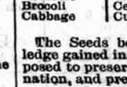
S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 31st May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th May 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. RAJPUTANA	2030	1st July 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
25th May, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.
N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, etc., in perfectly good condition.

Cash Rs. 3, 3-8, 4-8, 5, and 9 each,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUTTON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 16 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea	Portulaca	Marigold	Candytuft
Mignonette	Balsam	Antirrhinum	Aster.
Nasturtium	Stocks	Convolvulus	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds, containing 20 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea	Balsam	Convolvulus	Dianthus
Mignonette	Zinnia	Candytuft	Larkspur
Nasturtium	Poppy	Aster	Stock
Nemophila	Sweet Wm.	Phlox	Marigold &c.

Cash Price Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans	Cucumber	Carrot, 2 sorts	Parsley
Beet	Celery	Lettuce	Peas, 3 sorts
Brocoli	Cauliflower	Mustard	Radish, 2 st
Cabbage	Cress	Onion	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds, containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans	Cress	Kohl Rabi	Peas
Beet	Carrot	Leek, Onion	Radish
Borecole	Cauliflower	Lettuce	Spinach
Brocoli	Celery	Mustard	Turnip
Cabbage	Cucumber	Parsley	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7-8.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have Messrs. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with in each instance the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired.

Special Agents for Messrs. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these Important Instruments, as the Monsoon is now shortly expected. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Saint Esteph	18 0	.....
Chianti	18 0	.....
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30 0	.....
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50 0	.....
BURGUNDY—		
Chambertin (J. J. B.)	30 0	16 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23 0	12 8
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Amontillado	30 0	.....
Cardinal	35 0	.....
MADEIRA—		
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	.....
PORT—		
Invalids'	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown	36 0	.....
CHAMPAGNE—		
Pipellus & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0	24 0
Russeau's	52 0	30 0
Comte de Bondrt	52 8	.....
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	30 0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65 0	35 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	.....
Do. do. Very aged	48 0	.....
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	24 0	.....
Old Head (Irish) **	24 0	.....
Do. do. ***	26 0	.....
CHARTREUSE—		
White		3 0
Yellow		4 0
Green		5 0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA		1 8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER any Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1.	per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
"	No. 2	"	" 3-4
"	No. 3	"	" 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES, HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case,
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN
French Millinery.
Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats.
French Flowers and Feathers.
Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
Ball and Dinner Dresses.
Rich Silk Visiting Dresses.
Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings.
Travelling Dresses.

WEDDING ROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1886.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to 16	8
Travelling Suits	25 0 to 28	0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0 to 35	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0 to 50	0
Best White Shirt Bands	each 4	4
Do. do. Collars	" 4	8
Best Oxford do.	" 5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	8	0
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to 12	8
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to 23	0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each 6	0
Do. do. Pants	pair 6	0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz. 6	8
Superior Merino Socks	per doz. 20	0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz. 25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do. 30	0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair 3	8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair 3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz. 12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do. 30	0
Stout Merino Vests	each 5	8
Stout Merino Pants	each 6	8
Gauze Merino Pants	each 6	8
Warm Gloves	1	8
Warm Mufflers	2	0
Travelling Caps	4	0
Best Tweed Hats	4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz. 6	8
Linen Faced Collars	doz. 0	12
Best Linen Cuffs	doz. 10	0
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz. 1	8
Overland Trunks, best make,	from 27	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux	40	0
Railway Portmanteaux	13	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags	8	0
oiled Linen Bags	5	0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	28	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from 13	8
Travelling Baths, with inside basket.	from 23	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from 33	0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to 38	0
Ladies' Sun Hats	Rs. 5	a. 0
Overland Chairs	4	8
Despatch Boxes	20	8
Eider Down Pillows	8	8
English Feather Pillows	8	8
Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	8	8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3	8
China Grass Slippers from Re. 1-0 to	1	8
Morocco Slippers	3	8
Brown Leather Slippers	2	12
White Canvas Shoes	5	8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2	8
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2	12
Marine or Saltwater Soap per Packet	1	0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2	8
Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2	8
Travelling Pillows each	1	8
Rezais or Quilts from	5	0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs from	16	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5	0
Metal Soap Boxes from	1	8
Sponges from	1	8
Sponge Bags	1	8
Rug Straps	1	8
Leather Purses	2	0
Sovereign Boxes from Rs. 3-8 to	4	8
Razors, ready for use	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	0
Nail Brushes	1	0
Tooth Brushes	0	8
Hair Brushes	4	0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10	0
Nail Scissors from 1-8 to	2	0
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps from	10	8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.	6	8
Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths	15	8
Waterproof Coats	7	8
Air Pillows	6	8
Air Cushions	6	0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	" 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 900

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

STANDARD WINES.

PHILLIPS' PALE DINNER SHERRY	**	per doz. Rs. 20 8
PHILLIPS' VINO DE PASTO	****	" " 24 0
PHILLIPS' MANZANILLA	*****	" " 27 0
PHILLIPS' AMONTILLADO	********	" " 30 0

THESE WINES bearing well-known designations, and which have been used to denote the class of Wine we give quotations for, must not be confounded with other wines having similar names, as we confidently assert them to be superior to any in the market; they have been selected for us by a renowned London Wine Merchant, and, without further manipulation, bottled with the greatest care by most experienced men under our friend's special supervision.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY ADDRESS:—NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

W. C. SMITH AND CO.,
BUILDERS, ORNAMENTAL DECORATORS AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS,
OFFICE—29, RAMPART ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

All work under the personal supervision of
W. C. SMITH, C.E., London.

Specimen of work may be seen at the Grant Road Station, Parel Station, and the Bombay Telephone Poles, &c. &c.

Further particulars on application.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GRENO—	
Extra Sec per case	Rs. 63 0
*WACHTER Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry	" " 58 4
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	" " 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole	" " 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping	" " 53 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Brut Impérial, very dry	" " 54 0
Extra Superior	" " 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	" " 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	" " 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche	" 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	" " 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroe Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.
Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.
S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master.
(Cathedral High Schools.
For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive tenders for the Execution of the works of the Duct from the TANSA DAM to GHAT-KOPAR near Kurla.

Printed copies of "Form of Tender," "Instructions to Tenderers," "Form of Contract," "Description" and "Specification" can be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Tansa Works, Municipal Buildings, on payment of Rs. 10 for each copy.

Plans can be inspected, and all information relating to the works can be obtained on application at the same office.

No tender will be accepted unless it is accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30,000 in cash or in Indian Government paper, or in Bombay Municipal Debentures, or in Bombay Port Trust Bonds.

Tenders sealed and endorsed on the cover "Tender for Tansa Duct" will be received at the office of the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 p.m. on Thursday the 15th July 1886.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th May 1886.

WANTED.

WANTED, TWO MATES for the Bombay Pilot Schooners. Applicants must have certificates of competency and good character, and be British subjects.

Apply to
ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER
Bombay.
Port Office, Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM ADAM SMYTH, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the undersigned as Attorneys to Lieutenant-Colonel ALBERT EDWARD HAMILTON SMYTH, one of the Executors of the Will of the above named deceased, at our office No. 79, Meadow-street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.

Dated this 11th day of May, 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, AND NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Executor abovenamed.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies. Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 26TH MAY,
No Performance in consequence of the Theatre being engaged by a Native Company.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 27TH MAY,
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
OF THE PANTOMIME.
BY GENERAL DESIRE
AN EARLY PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME

Will be given at 6-30 sharp for the convenience of Schools, Families, and Children, also for those who live at a distance and wish to catch the trains leaving for Bandora, Tanna, and other places soon after 9 o'clock. All the grand effects of Scenery, Electric Lights, Transformation Scenes, &c., which cannot be produced at a daylight performance.
Admission for Children Re. 1, first-class ; 8 annas, second-class ; and 4 annas, back seats.

LAST PRODUCTION OF THE
PANTOMIME ! PANTOMIME ! !
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY
For the Last time in the GRAND PANTOMIME of
JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
OR, HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR AND YE KNIGHTS OF YE ROUND TABLE,

LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST GORGEOUS AND DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
WITH BEAUTIFUL ELECTRIC LIGHT EFFECTS.

LAST NIGHT OF THE FULL HARLEQUINADE.

LAST NIGHT OF THAT MOST MARVELLOUS FREAK OF NATURE,
THE SOUDANESE DWARF.

LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST ASTOUNDING AND WONDERFUL
FLYING FAIRY.
A Novelty never before seen in Bombay.

LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT DEMON DIVING SCENE.
LAST NIGHT OF THE GRAND AMAZONIAN MARCH ! !

LAST NIGHT OF THE BEAUTIFUL BEE BALLET !
LAST NIGHT OF THE INTRICATE SCARF BALLET ! !
LAST NIGHT OF THE TREBLE STATUE, CLOG, &c. ! ! !

LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST FUNNY OF CLOWNS !
LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST TOTTERING OF PANTALOONS ! !
LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST ACTIVE OF HARLEQUINS ! ! !
LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST GRACEFUL OF COLUMBINES ! ! ! !
LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST SPRIGHTLY OF SPRITES ! ! ! ! !
LAST NIGHT OF THE MOST ILL-USED OF POLICEMEN ! ! ! ! ! !

PRICE OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. COMMENCE AT 9 sharp.

FRIDAY, MAY 28TH.
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA
H. M. S. PINAFORE.

SATURDAY, NO PERFORMANCE.

WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

TO-NIGHT WEDNESDAY, 26th MAY.
BY SPECIAL DESIRE
STANLEY'S OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY
WILL PLAY
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, called for WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, has been POSTPONED for WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June next, at 3 p.m.
By order of the Directors,
PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & Co.,
25th May, 1886. Agents.

NOTICE.
THE OFFICE of the undersigned has THIS DAY been REMOVED from 21, Apollo Street, to No. 10, Meadow Street, next door to Mr. Essa's.
A. C. CLARK,
Surveyor to Lloyds Register of British and Foreign Shipping
Bombay, 20th May 1886.

CRETONNES.

A beautiful selection in every variety of colouring from 6 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.
GRAND PRODUCTION OF THE
Will appear in the GRAND PANTOMIME OF

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE PATCH, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 19th day of January, 1886, and probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 20th day of May, 1886, applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to NAVAZBAI, the widow and HORMUSJI SAW NOWROJEE PATCH, one of the sons of the said deceased, the Executrix and Executor respectively in the said Will named), are required on or before the 1st day of July next, to send to the undersigned at their office at 21, Meadow-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claim of which the said Executors shall then have notice, all persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 25th day of May, 1886.
PESTANJEE and RUSTOM,
Executors' Solicitors.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR of one of the New Buildings on the Esplanade, either for a shop or Barristers Chambers, or for a Solicitors Office, or for a private residence. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable SHOP at Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co. Alterations will be made according to the incoming tenant's desire. For rent and other particularly apply to.
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

ESSABJEE ADAMJEE,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, per steamer "Titania," for Monsoon, the various sorts of clothing as detailed below :—
Merino waterproof coats, size from 50 to 58, of superior colour, Rs. 20 each.
Merino, black, brown, grey, waterproof coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 15 each.
Ladies' grey, brown, waterproof coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 8 to 10 each.
Cashmere, grey, brown, waterproof coats, size from 44 to 58, Rs. 15 to 18 each.
Black or white waterproof coats for Railway use, size from 42 to 50, Rs. 10 each.
Gentlemen's tweed hats, Rs. 2-8 to 3 each.
Navy serge of assorted colours, coats, and trousers, Rs. 20 to 25 each.
Coachmen's coats with leather covers for turban, Rs. 6-7 each.
White waterproof cloth, wide 60 inches, Rs. 4 per yard.
Waterproof sheet, warm lining, Rs. 8 to 10.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a young European of good presence to canvass for orders. Apply by letter to "FIRM," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

WANTED a fast COPYING CLERK. Salary from Rs. 15 to 20. Apply by letter to "CANDIDATE," care of this office.

MONSOON RATES for monthly boarders from June to September, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY, Blochairn Brand Bricks Rs. 75 per 1,000. Clay Rs. 30 per ton.—ROGERS & Co.

TO LET, four rooms separately, which are at present occupied by Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead. Rent Rs. 50 each.—Apply to Mr. FLOWER or FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR.

THE best enjoyment during the hot season is Cool Drinks and Ices, which can be had of the best quality at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality.—2, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, owner going Home.—A nearly new MAIL PHAETON with a pair of well-matched young bay Arabs, height 14-1½, this season's importation, including brass-mounted double harness and stable requisites.—Apply to "ALPHA," care of this paper.

LOST a Paca Receipt dated 25th November 1885, No. 256, of Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld.'s Share No. 320, in the name of Tricumlal Jamnadas ; whoever returns to the undersigned at the Share Bazar will be rewarded.—KERPARAM PURTAPRAM.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE. Superior BEEHIVE BRANDY, landed Ex. s.s. "Altmore." WALTER NUTTER & Co., opposite the Custom House.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

DRY SPARKLING HOCK sold cheap to close consignments—Rs. 28 Quarts. Rs. 30 Pints. Apply C. FLEMMING & Co., 12, Medow-Street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS SENSITIZED PAPER in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each Rs. 5 per tin. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DAHLIAS—Double and single, striking colors, all named. 11 annas each, or Rs. 10 for 16 Bulbs.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS,—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

MEMBERS of E. & A. I. Assn. Death Benefit Fund are requested to attend the Special Meeting called for WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. in the Assn. Rooms at 8 p.m. to adopt revised rules.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Ladies' and Gents' single and double Teral Hats, from Rs. 4 to 10. Try at V. A. LADHA & Co., Travelling Kit House and Civil and Military Tailors.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED ; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks' Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.
Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS are invited for the following services, for the official year 1886-1887, at the Camp Deolali, viz :—
1. Supply of LABOUR and MATERIALS, PETTY STORES, ROAD-METAL, STONES, &c., under 10 *separate* schedules of rates.
2. Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 2, and all necessary information given during office hours at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, and P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to noon on 31st May 1886, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany *each* tender is Rs. 25.
5. The acceptance of the tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.
W. MERRIMAN, Bt-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 18th May 1886.

NAVY CONTRACTS.
TENDERS for the supply of FRESH BEEF, VEGETABLES, SOFT BREAD, LIVE-STOCK, and FODDER, to Her Majesty's Ships (including Indian and other Troopships) at Bombay, are invited from persons willing to enter into a contract for a period of twelve months.
The terms of the contract can be seen at the Office of the Director of Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 10 and 12 daily.
Tenders should be sealed subscribed "Tenders for supply of Fresh Provisions," addressed to Rear Admiral Sir F. RICHARDS, H. M. S. Bacchante, at Colombo, and forwarded to the Office of the Director of Indian Marine, Bombay, not later than noon on 26th instant, and no tender sent after that date will be considered.
The Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting without question any or all of them.
FREDERICK W. RICHARDS,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.
Bacchante, at Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of the undermentioned furniture for stations on the West Deccan Railway. Drawings can be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Poona. All the furniture to be of the best seasoned teak :—

Luggage barrows	3
Lack barrows	20
Lamp ladders	20
Station counters	24
Almirahs	20
Tables	24
Level racks	20
Stand for roof lamps	20
Bench stools	23
Single ticket cases	17
Double ticket cases	3
Filter stands	20
Trolly for roof lamps	6
Copying press stands	20
Koojah stands	20
Chatty stands	20
Tarpaulin stands	24
Cotton hooks	18
Boat hooks	8
Loading Boards	40
Teakwood chests	4

Tenders to be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway, Poona.
The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
30 cases Laager beer in quarts.
4 cases white shirtings.
2 bales grey dhoties.
1 case net scarf, 40 by 7.
27 cases condensed milk.
1 ,, fancy goods.
10 cases soft soap, ex s. s. Gilford.
5 cases of superior perfumery by Price and Co., consisting of Eau-de-cologne, assorted perfumes in fancy gilt and cut bottles.
1 case accordeons and concertinas
On account and at the risk of Furdoonjee Dorabjee—
G
V M 1749-52—4 cases Khaky Drill, ex. s.s. Kirby Hall.
173
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 26th May 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Assortment of Ready-made clothes, &c., at the Magnet Gr and Bazaar, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the whole of the stock in trade and shop furniture in the abovementioned premises TO-DAY, Wednesday, the 26th instant, and the following days, the sale to commence at 2 p. m., as follows :—
A large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, gent's suits, cuffs and collars, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, gent's neckties and silk scarfs, Parsee and Indian long coats, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, and a large stock of fancy goods and toys.
The property is now on view.
Terms—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF COTTON PIECE GOODS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction at the New Cloth Markets, opposite Sootar Chawl, by order of the Official Assignee R. C. and in re Runchordass Khimjee, an insolvent, consisting of pieces of white jacconets, mulls, doria dhoties, mehta box, empty cases, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.
Sale of valuable and handsome English, Marble, Gilt and Open-work Suits of Saloon, Drawing, Dining and Bedrooms' Furniture ; Splendid Self-acting Large Organ with 6 Barrels by Imhof and Mukle, English Clock by Moore and Son ; Excellent Chandeliers, Argand Lamps and Wall Brackets ; Gold Watch by ; Barrand & Lund with Gold Chains, Yellow Wire Waist Belt with Gold Clasp ; Silver, Glass View Balls, Mechanical Pictures, Wooden Figures, English Hall Carpets, Treasury Safe, Thick Plate Pier Glasses, Handsome Table Ornaments, Marriage Saddle, Gun, Toy Cannon, Garden Light Pillars, Swing with Brass Rods, Copper, Brass and White-metal Utensils, Brougham, Dog Cart, Palanquin, Gram Grinding Mill, &c. &c. :
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.
The New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ld.....Plaintiffs.
Luckhumsey Lalljee and others.....Defendants.
Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order dated the 21st December, 1885, and authorized by the Decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th April, 1886, to sell the properties hereinafter mentioned. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the alternate days, sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill in the Bungalow lately in the occupation of Kessowjee Naik, the whole of the above moveable properties. Catalogues are printed and the property on view.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacherand Co., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-glass and crockery ware, handsome Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, handsome pictures, &c., the property of M. J. Pack, Esq., the same comprises plain glasswares, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet stand, toast rack, jam pot, spoons and forks, ice pail, table-candlesticks, breakfast cruet, reading lamp, biscuit box, table cutlery, tea trays, handsome blackwood and teakwood plain furniture, such as a set of teakwood dining tables in 2 pieces, drawing room, pier, side, dressing, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, inlaid marble top teapoys and table, sideboard, whatnot, book and hat stands, drawing room sofas, chiffonier, ornaments, and drawing room, easy, low, office, folding and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, iron bedstead, double cot, wardrobe, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing glass, handsome almyra with mirror glass, reclining couch, handsome flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging duplex lamps, Cambay carpets, handsome oleographs, bath and dispense room furniture, utensils, water filter, &c.
The above is now on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

H G—10—and Co.—	12—3 cases gold back playing cards.	
	Ex s. s. "Kangra."	
12—1 case hats.		
13-15—3 cases double and single perambulators.		
	Ex s. s. "Australia."	
9—1 case cheviot tweed.		
10—1 case coloured silk damask.		
	Ex s. s. "Liscard."	
H G—4—and Co.—	40-1—2 bales woollen cloth.	
	42-9—8 cases each 50 tins extra toast biscuits.	

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
8 bales grey shirtings, 10 lbs.
10 ,, dhoties, 6 to 10 yards,
7 ,, T cloth.
3 ,, bordered shirtings.
3 ,, red shirtings.
5 cases gagrapat, 4½ yards.
48 round marble slabs, 3-3½ and 4 feet in diameter.
24 iron bedsteads, 6½ by 5.
On account of the concerned—
4 cases cream wove Foolscap, ex "Altonower."
16 ,, ,, laid ,, ex "Inchulva."
17 ,, unglazed pot paper, ex "Bassene."
3 ,, Tissue paper, ex. "Hermes."
1 ,, gold and silver thread and braid, ex. "Altonower.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder—
100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
By order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagin, and on account and at the risk of Ally Mahomed Abu—
About 8½ tons teak scantlings marked J in triangle, in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel, the whole of the valuable stock in trade of Messrs. Gowmuli Jetmull and Co., closing their Rampart Row shops, consisting of Rampore chudders, shawls, cloth, handkerchiefs, cushions, China and other silk works, Surat, Bombay and Vizagapatam workboxes, Moradabad and Benares brassware, ivory toys, Trichinopoly and Indian jewellery, diamond rings, &c.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Erard, handsome Japanese and China flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's kerosine-oil wind proof table and hanging lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, superior pictures, a large collection of choice crotons, roses, xeranthums, ferns, &c., in tubs and pots, the property of a gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, on the Hill Road, in the bungalow of Mr. Merwanjee Major, near the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower-vases table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pier glasses, a first rate musical box, Brussels and velvet carpets, a handsome dogcart, a light victoria, a strong grey Arab horse, &c. &c.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder Reclamation, near the Sailing Basin, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, pictures, &c., the property of Mr. Jefferies, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
48 real Roskopf's watches with hand springs.
24 ,, ,, without hand springs.
2 cases 296 German Silver sheets, 2,373 lbs.

SALE OF PORT TRUST LAND WITH GODOWNS AND BUILDINGS AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, WITHOUT THE FORT.
On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Hassumbhoy Bundail, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nurso Dharmajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of July, 1884, and the 26th day of June, 1885, the undermentioned land and buildings.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,628 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the Kalyan-street, on or towards the south by the Thana-street, on or towards the east partly by land in occupation of Noor Mahomed Abdul Rahman, partly by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees, and partly by land in the occupation of Oomer Peer Mahomed, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of Messers. R. B. Sedgwick and L. R. W. Forrest, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3156, and were formerly in the occupation of the trustees and are now occupied by tenants together with a chawl and divers godowns and buildings built thereon.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to Mr. Maljee Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, Solicitor to the mortgagee at his office, No. 2, Hornby Road, Fort.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1886.

NOTICES.

MINNESINGERS.

THE TWELFTH SMOKING CONCERT will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on MONDAY, May 31st, at 9-30 p. m.
Members of the society can, on and after Friday, the 28th instant, obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests. Price one Rupee each on application to the Honorary Secretary.
G. W. ROUGHTON,
5, Church Lane.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.
AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.
PARIS, BOMBAY,
9 rue de Cheteaudun. 7, Apollo Street.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION in October, 1886, to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 1, 1886. Also there will be in July an election to FOUR EXHIBITIONS of the value of £50 a year during residence, open to sons of Officers only For particulars apply to the Bursar Wellington College, Wokingham.

WANTED
SOME HEAD and SECOND CLERKS for Sub-Divisional Offices, capable of doing work in both English and Marathi, quick at calculations, and accustomed to the P. W. D. system of office work. Apply, with copies of testimonials, and statement of pay required, to
THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Ahmednagar.
Ex-Engineer's Office, Camp Pachnal, 21st May 1886.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1886, at 4 p.m.
The following is the business of the meeting :—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1886, and the Directors Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.
By order,
J. W. TUCKER,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.
Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Ahmednagar, is prepared to consider offers from Maistries to provide gang of 40 to 50 good masons at reasonable rates for Government work on large buildings in this District. No advances will be given, but the men will be paid punctually and regularly, and be given a reasonable amount for travelling expenses to the place. The Maistry's pay will depend on the number of men he brings and keeps on the work, and also on his getting a proper amount of work from them, as checked by actual measurement. The class of work required is 1st and 2nd class coursed rubble. Offers to supply this labor should contain full information as to rates of pay required and other details. The work can be paid for as piece work if preferred.
J. B. POTTINGER, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District.
Ex.-Engineer's Office, Camp Pachnai, 21st May 1886.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW REGISTERED.
ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED
WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.

Plates, 7 inches	Rs.	8	8 per dozen.
,, 8 ,,	,,	10	0 ,,
,, 9½ ,,	,,	11	8 ,,
Soup Plates	,,	13	0 ,,
Hot-water Plates	,,	3	0 each.
Meat Dishes, 12 inches	,,	1	12 ,,
,, ,, 14 ,,	,,	2	4 ,,
,, ,, 16 ,,	,,	3	0 ,,
,, ,, 18 ,,	,,	4	0 ,,
Baking ,, 9 ,,	,,	1	4 ,,
,, ,, 11 ,,	,,	1	12 ,,
,, ,, 12 ,,	,,	2	4 ,,
,, ,, 14 ,,	,,	3	0 ,,
Egg Cups	,,	0	8 ,,
Soup Tureens and Covers	,,	4	,,
Sauce Bowls ,,	,,		8 ,,
Curry Dishes ,,	,,	4	8 ,,
Teapots	,,	3	12 ,,
Sugar Basins	,,	1	8 ,,
Butter Dishes	,,	2	8 ,,
Milk Jugs (1 pint)	,,	2	4 ,,
,, (2 pints)	,,	2	12 ,,
Tea Cups and Saucers	,,	15	0 per dozen.
Coffee ,, ,,	,,	13	8 ,,
Toilette Sets (large size) consisting of Jug, Basin, Soap and Brush Dishes	,,	14	0 per set.
Do. do. (small size)	,,	12	0 ,,

Floral Enamelled Toilette set, complete as above, exceedingly handsome, ... 16 0

BATH TUBS.
Galvanized Iron Oval Bath Tubs, with Swivel Handles,
Strong and serviceable.

Sizes in inches.	Price.
42 by 30 by 15, each	Rs. 15
36 by 27 by 14 ,, ... ,,	12
30 by 24 by 12 ,, .. ,,	10
27 by 21 by 12 ,, .. ,,	8

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

FILES. FILES. FILES.
BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.
JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England.
FILES. FILES. FILES.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 28th July, 1884, respectively.
Price 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQAURE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs 58 0
Duvec de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	,, ...
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	...
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Geidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Rochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
By order, From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund, Special General Meeting, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Tabiti (s), from London. Yesterday:—Meduse (s), from Trieste; Hanko (s), Snakin; Commilla (s), Busreh; Euphrates (s), Karrachee; Clive I. M. (s), Madras; and Clarewitch I. (s), Suakin.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Malwa (s), for Marseilles; Lalcham (s), Port Said; and Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Carnac-cpoora, on the body of a new-born female child, found lying in a sweeper's gulley at Khetwady 4th Lane in an advanced state of decomposition. An open verdict was recorded.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—Mr. Allen Kirkwood, chief engineer of the s.s. Tolin Head, accidentally fell into one of the coal bunkers of that ship on Monday, fracturing his left thigh bone. He was conveyed to the European General Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—Succarani Vitoba, a labourer employed at the grain godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Carnac Bunder, whilst at work yesterday, got his left leg fractured by some bags of wheat accidentally falling upon him. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE WYER LAWN TENNIS CUP.—The first tie in the third heat for the Wyer Lawn Tennis Cup was played off last evening on the Volunteer Club Tennis ground with the following result:—Milward beat Major (6-5, 6-3) by two sets to love. This evening at 5 o'clock the final tie in the third heat will be played off between C. Avron and F. Ingle.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Bhaiaji Jesa Mistri was yesterday convicted by Mr. Desabhoy Framjee of having in his possession a box valued at 12 annas, the property of Sultanan Ebrahimjee, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The following vessels entered and left the dock on the dates specified:—Entered—on the 23rd, the s.s. Kairoo, on the 24th the s.s. Tollin Head, Chittagong, and Asia, on the 25th, the s.s. Bangalore, Rohilla, and Hankow;—left the s.s. Deepdale, Akaba, and Cascapedia on the 23rd, the s.s. Merton Hall on the 24th, and the s.s. Lalcham on the 25th.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.—A special general meeting of members of the Society was held yesterday in the vestry of St. Andrew's Church, for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed on the 27th ultimo, by which the constitution and general regulations of the Society had been modified. The modifications and alterations were to the following effect:—1. A reduction in the amount of future subscriptions to constitute membership and the right of voting at meetings. 2. A slight modification of the formation of the committee. 3. The better securing that the purpose for which the Society was established shall be adhered to. 4. The committee to have authority to depute to the sub-committees such powers as the committee may think fit. 5. And other slight general alterations which did not affect the constitution of the Society. Mr. H. Conder presided, and after opening the meeting with prayer, called upon the honorary secretary, Mr. F. A. Spencer to read the notice convening the meeting. The secretary read the notice and the amended rules; and the resolutions passed on the 27th ult. were formally confirmed.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the steam-ship City of Carthage, in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

POLICE OFFICERS ASSAULTED ON BOARD A MAN-OF-WAR.

CONSTABLES HISCOCKS AND MCCUBBIN arrested three seamen deserters belonging to H. M.'s ship Woodlark, lying in the harbour, on Friday last. At half-past 6 o'clock that evening they escorted the three men on board the vessel, where they were inspected by the 1st Lieutenant of the ship. After the inspection, the officer ordered the men to be taken below, whereupon they at once turned upon the two police officers and severely assaulted them both. Mr Hiscocks had one of the fingers of his right hand fractured in the attack, and Mr. McCubbin is at present lying under medical treatment at the European General Hospital from the effects of the assault. The three assailants were immediately put under arrest. A judicial enquiry has been instituted by the commander of the Woodlark, which has resulted in Dydimus, one of the trio and and the ringleader in the affair, being sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction. The other two men are being kept under punishment on board the vessel.

ASSAULT ON RAILWAY SERVANTS BY BIOYCLISTS.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Messrs. F. A. Gymer and G. E. Murray were charged with obstructing and voluntarily causing hurt to Ganoo Crushnajee and Gopal Sabajee, porters of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, while in the execution of their duty at the Madur level crossing on Monday evening, the 24th instant. Gannoo Crushnajee said that he was a porter of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, stationed at the level crossing gate at Dadur. His duty was to shut and open the gate when any train passes the level crossing. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the down train was coming from Parel station, and on sighting it, and receiving the signal of its approach he closed the gate. The defendant Murray came there from the Bombay side upon a bicycle and wanted to open the gate, called him a *soor* and came in. Witness prevented him from passing, when defendant gave witness three or four blows on his face. Gymer also struck him on the face. On being cross-examined by Murray, witness stated that the gate was not open when he came in. Gopal Sabajee said that he was doing duty at the Dadur level crossing when the last witness closed the gate as the down train was signalled to approach. Defendant Murray opened the gate, and the last witness prevented him from passing, when he abused and struck him on his face, the other defendant then came up and struck witness on his car with his fist, and also struck the last witness. When the train passed through, the two accused were arrested.

Rustomjee Merwanjee was next examined.

The defendants in their defence pleaded provocation, and urged that the level crossing gate was opened sufficient for a carriage to pass through when they entered it. The complainants without remonstrating allowed them to pass through with their bicycles, and as soon as their machines came on the crossings, the [complainants, without warning, closed the gates upon them. They were thrown off their bicycles in consequence. They could not produce evidence to substantiate their statement. The magistrate in disposing of the case, convicted the two accused, and fined No. 1 Rs. 15 and No. 2 R. 10.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m.*, *and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·806
Temperature of the Air	87·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	81·7
Dew Point	79·9
Relative humidity of Air	78·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	92·6
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	84·2
General Directions of Wind*	SW, WSW, SW, WSW, W WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	210

* From midnight to midnight.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

A CONCERT OF NATIVE MUSIC.

THERE was a select gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen, as well as a few Europeans and Hindoos, assembled on Monday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, in response to the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. K. N. Kabraji, to celebrate the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Mr. Kabraji had selected a number of loyal and patriotic songs to be given on the occasion. Most of the songs were taken from the works of the two well known poets of Gujrat, Dalpatram Dadabhoy and Narmadashankar Lalshankar. Mr. Dalpatram, who has lately been honoured by the Government with a C.I.E., was present in the hall, and the way in which his productions were rendered by Mr. Kabraji's children evidently afforded peculiar pleasure to the blind poet. The effusive loyalty of these poets find expression in many songs clothed in high-flown, metaphorical language. In one of the poems of Dalpatram, which was included in Monday's concert, Her Majesty is said to have "no equal in this world in her divine attributes and excellencies. She is like a goddess in the beauty of her expression; her truthfulness and fidelity are by common consent Sita like. Her mind is as magnanimous as Megha, the god of rain. She is as grave as the ocean in its stillness. She is as well informed as Ram in conducting State affairs, and like the Pandavs, she is ever victorious in war. As the flood rises in the sea at the beaming of the moon's rays, so do our hearts swell with joy on this auspicious day." The poet is also very keen in his appreciation of the benefits derived from British rule—of the peace, prosperity and civilization which have come in its train. "The earth is clothed with joyous spring," sings the bard, "and there is great rejoicing throughout the country. The drum of civilization is sounding in this land, the people have now been tasting of the sweets of independence, and every house is ringing with the notes of joy." Narmadashandar, if his verses do not, on the whole, rise to the level of excellence attained by his fellow poet of Gujrat, is no less appreciative of the good done to the country by the advent of the British. The song with which the concert began was composed by him in celebration of the triumph of English arms over the rebels in the days of the Indian Mutiny. In another piece of verses, the poet expresses his joy, because the clouds which had darkened the sky were begining to disperse, because the night was over, the zephyr was gently blowing, and there appeared to be every prospect of India now attaining the meredian of glory. The raging sea was calm, and the State bark, the poet predicted would now glide peacefully over the smooth waters. The lines concluded with an exhortation to the people to seek the surest road to happiness by means of knowledge. It was to be expected from Mr. Kabraji's knowledge of Indian music and from the training he has given in this art to his children that the concert should have greatly delighted the bulk of the audience. Mr. Kabraji was especially successful in adopting to various Indian melodies a popular song in which the poet seeks to illustrate the necessity of speaking out one's grievances if he wishes them to be redressed by the authorities. The burden of the song was, "He who wants to sell plums, must cry out for customers." The song was given by the children, and the assembly testified its delight by greeting them with well deserved applause. The children also gave a ballad composed by Mr. Kabraji in praise of Lord Ripon, keeping time in the orthodox way with their hands. Some of the songs by the children were accompanied on the piano by Miss Zerbanoo Kabraji. Mr. Kabraji showed his acquaintance with the intricacies of Indian music by his rendering of some of the popular melodies in a way that would do credit to a professional. Another amateur who contributed greatly to the success of the entertainment was Mr. Maneckshaw Dunjeeshaw, whose sweet voice accommdates itself admirably to the niceties of native music. A Mahomedan, Mr. Casam Ali, who too, has studied the art to some purpose, gave a couple of songs. But his voice, being feeble, was often overpowered by the instrumental accompaniments. Mr. Peroshaw Batliwala, a popular composer, on the other hand, possesses a powerful voice, which was heard to great advantage in the hall. All these gentlemen gave in concert the Marathi song "Devi Shei Victoria," which has become famous as having given rise to the unpleasant incident at the prize distribution in Poona sometime ago. The entertainment concluded with a choral recital by the children of Mr. Kabraji's version of the National Anthem. It was given as a part song with a very pleasing effect. Before the assembly broke up, Mr. Kabraji thanked his guests for their presence, and also expressed his obligations to Mrs. Hargrave for having accompanied the National Anthem on the piano.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN RIVAL STEAMERS.

THE Marine Court investigating the circumstance connected with the collision of the Celerity with the Shastri in the Dabool Creek on the 5th inst., resumed their inquiries yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Little appeared for Government. Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Chalk, appeared for the captain, Mahomed Cassum, and the owner, Mr. Shepherd, of the Shastri; and Mr. Nicholson appeared for the captain, Mahomed bin Ashoor, and the owner, Mr. Jumabhoy Lalljee, of the Celerity.

Thomas Maclurkan, Third Assistant Port Officer, called by Mr. Nicholson and examined with reference to the statement made by the captain of the Celerity, said it was his duty to receive reports of casualties of ships. The captain went to him on the 7th and made a statement. Witness spoke to him in Hindustani, and took down in writing the answers he made to questions.

Examined by Mr. Russell, witness thought the captain brought two or three of his crew with him. The captain of the Shastri also made a statement. The two statements were not official statements, but were for the guidance of the Government solicitor.

Sheikalli Thabooden, the chief engineer of the Celerity, and holding a certificate as native engineer, issued by the Bombay Government in 1875, said: I was on board on the night of the collision. We went full speed until 8 p.m.; at that hour I got an order to go half-speed. When she was going half speed I got an order to stop, and to go astern directy afterwards. The last order, I think, I got a little less than fifteen minutes after I went half speed. We were going probably about 20 or 21 revolutions astern when the collision occurred. After 10 or 12 revolutions more astern, we stopped, and then went ahead immediately afterwards. I had 40 lbs. pressure on. We go with that pressure, at full speed, between 10 or 11 knots an hour. When I turn astern, I go half speed, and then go full speed When the engines are going half speed ahead it takes about 50 or 60 revolutions to stop her way.

Examined by Mr. Nicholson: My engines make 64 or 65 revolutions in a minute when going full speed. The steamer goes a distance of 18ft. in one revolution, when going full speed. If any one says I went half speed at 8-30 he does not say what is true. I had no talk with the captain of the Celerity after he gave his evidence; I only saw him. The captain never said a word to me of the evidence he gave in the Court. I signed the statement taken down by the magistrate at Dabool. It was taken in the vernacular. I don't know what language it was, I'll swear it. I did not tell the magistrate I was going easy, but said I was going half speed. I told him that I was going astern, and not that my engines had not stopped. He spoke to me in Marathi. I can speak the language. I made a statement at the Port Office.

Oomer Mohoosain, a secannee on board the Celerity, said. I was at the wheel when the ship was going slowly to starboard. I was ordered to steer on the light on the Fort. The captain told me to go a little towards the right slowly. I did so, and then I saw the green light, 2 or 3 minutes afterwards, on the port bow. I put the helm to port when I saw the Shastri coming right on to us. I can't say how far the green light was when I saw it; it was just before the collsion. I saw it straight across my bows. Our steamer struck the Shastri on the port side.

By Mr. Russell: After going into the creek I turned once to the right. I steered once to the right, but I don't know in which direction the ship's head pointed. On two or three occasions in going up the creek I starboarded the helm.

The look-out of the Celerity was next examined, and the Court adjourned till Thursday at noon.

THE FURLOUGH RULES.

THE following is a Circular Letter to Officers in Military Employment on Furlough:—

India Office, Whitehall, S.W., May 5, 1886.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith a transcript of the leave rules for the Indian Army published by the Government of India on April 16 1886, and to request that you will state whether you elect these rules or prefer to serve under those which are at present applicable to you.

Your decision must reach this office within thirty days of this date. In the event of your electing these rules, you must state the date on which you were struck off duty.

Officers on furlough electing the new rules must understand that the periods named in Rules 2 and 3 will be reckoned retrospectively from the date of quitting duty, and that no extension beyond two years' absence from duty in all—that is to say, from the date of their quitting duty to that of rejoining it—will be permitted, except as provided for in these rules. Subject to these conditions, leave which has been already granted will hold good. Officers who have already exceeded two years' continuous absence from duty on furlough can only elect the new rules on condition that they forthwith either return to duty or be placed on half-pay or pension.

The pay of all officers electing the new rules will be adjusted accordingly, with effect from the date of receipt at the India Office of the letter stating their election.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ALLEN JOHNSON,
Major-General, Military Secretary.

Note.—The statements in the above circular letter have no application to officers in civil employment.

THE CRAWFORD-DILKE CASE.

SIR CHARLES DILKE addressed, on Monday night, May 3, a meeting of the Liberal electors of Chelsea, whom he had invited to hear a public statement from him with reference to the case of Crawford *v.* Crawford and Dilke. The place of meeting was the Riding School, Fulham-road, which was well filled, about 2,000 persons being present. Sir Charles Dilke was accompanied by Lady Dilke, and was loudly cheered on entering. Mr. Brass presided. Sir Charles Dilke, who, on rising to speak, was received with renewed cheering, commenced by referring to the blow that had fallen upon him in July last year, when the accusations were first made, and which had caused him suffering almost beyond the limits of human endurance, aggravated tenfold by his position in the political world. Life became unbearable to him, and he would gladly have relinquished his existence could he have left a name unsullied by slander. He was, however, sustained by the affection of many friends, and especially by the trust of her who was sitting by his side. He would willingly have retired from Parliament if his supporters in Chlesea had consented to his doing so; and he had offered to pay the whole cost of the election if they would accept his resignation. His wishes were, however, everruled. Explaining his course when he first heard of the charge against him, Sir Charles said:—

I sent at once for Mr. Crawford's most intimate friend. I told him that it was utterly unfounded, and gave to him all the information I then possessed that bore upon the matter. On the next day I offered through a common friend an inquiry into all matters which could possibly bear upon the charge. I proposed that the inquiry should be made by a friend of each party. I promised to appear before them and to help them in every way to come at the truth, and suggested the condition that the inquiry should be no bar to legal proceedings if all were not satisfied of the basiscsmess of the charges made. Three days were taken to consider this proposal, but it was at length refused. Before the trial I had been advised by some of my advisers that if Mrs. Crawford did not give evidence for the divorce, and if she thus avoided being cross-examined on her statement, I should let the case against me be dismissed in the ordinary course, without giving evidence, unless of course some corroborative evidence should be brought to support otherwise unsupported and unsworn statements. One of my friends, however, took the otherview and thought that I had better give evidence that the charges were untrue, even thoughnoevidence was brought on the other side to support them. As my friends and advisers did not agree upon this point I intended to give evidence, and I expected so to do down to the last moments of the trial. At the end of the petitioner's case I found, however, that my friends and advisers agreed, for the first time, that it was better that I should not do so. Both in their opinion and in that of every one who came to speak with me at the adjournment of the court at the end of the petitioner's case, the case had attained collapse. Looking back, even after all that has since occured, I cannot say that I think they could have come to any other conclusion. All knew that a large number of witnesses had been subpœnaed by the other side and among them many of my former servants. These witnesses were sitting in the court, and they had not dared to call one single one of them.

Counsel for the petitioner and the judge admitted that there was no evidence against him (Sir Charles), and the judge not only struck out his name from the case but gave him his costs. The latter fact was important, because it tended to imply that he had been shown to have committed no act in connection with the case of a doubtful or suspicious character. A portion of the public, however, did not accept this view of the result, and said he ought nevertheless to have insisted on answering the charge, while others said he had allowed an innocent woman to be found guilty. This was the most cruel of all; and yet it was absurd, because Mrs. Crawford could, at any moment have cleared herself by simply confessing that her statement was untrue. With regard to the state of the law, that was no concern of his; he was not responsible for it, and he ought not to be punished for it. The termination of the suit, instead of bringing him relief, as he had hoped, was the beginning of a relentless persecution, especially on the part of a section of the press, nor as he believed from improper motives, but in the defence of public morals. Sir Charles went on to say that he again laid before his supporters his desire to retire, because he knew that he had lost weight and influence in the borough. Both he and his wife had suffered deeply, but he pledged his honour to them that night that the charge against him was untrue. (Cheers and waving of hats.) Although it might be long before the truth prevailed, and although his life might be worn out in the attempt, he felt that it would be a cowardly preference of present ease to duty if he flinched from the endeavour to prove it. (Here Sir Charles Dilke was unable to proceed for a few moments from emotion.) His duty to his wife and to his constituents, as well as to himself, was to fight the battle. Having referred to the attacks that had been made on the association as not being representative of Liberal feeling, Sir Charles Dilke proceeded to state that on hearing at the end of February that the Queen's Proctor was moving in the case, he wrote to him twice. His second letter called upon the Queen's Proctor to interfere to prevent the divorce being granted upon the baseless allegations of the respondent, and offering to assist with evidence and to deny on oath the truth of the charge. On the 19th of April Sir Charles wrote again, and on the 20th of April he received a reply to the effect that the Queen's Proctor had entered au appearance in the suut. In conclusion, Sir Charles said that he now looked forward confidently to the opportunity of stating on oath his assertion that he was entirely innocent of those disgraceful charges; and the day would come when every one would know that he was free in this matter from all guilt. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this mass meeting of Liberal electors of Chelsea having heard Sir Charles Dilke's statement heartily accepts his denial of the charges with which he has been assailed, and assures him of their continued confidence." Sir Charles Dilke, in acknowledgement, said the unanimous expression of their approval "exceeded his wildest dreams.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following is a list in the order of merit and with the total number of marks obtained of the lieutenants of Militia recommended for commissions in the regular army who are reported as having passed the qualifying examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in April:—

MacBean, John A. E.	6,733
Battine, Cecil William	6,624
Norbury, Coningsby	5,568
Scott, Henry	5,554
Parsons, Edward M. K.	5,491
Lloyd, Thomas Owen	5,248
Marriott, Richard G. A.	5,127
Ward, Arthur	5,051
Corballis, James F.	5,037
Sparrow, Harry Francis	4,902
Sillem, Arnold Frederick	4,768
Napier, Hon. Arthur F.	4,657
Hudson, Arthur Llewelyn	4,619
Solbé, Charles E. de Lisle	4,615
Thomas, Walter Meredyth	4,602
Fraser, Frederick John	4,566
Scott, Charles Ingles	4,500
Pearson, William	4,483
Lee, William Lauriston M.	4,455
Throckmorton, R. T. B.	4,427
Bertram, Hugh	4,423
Keegan, Charles A. de M.	4,366
Maitland, Viscount F. C.	4,337
Mark, Edgar Penrose	4,222
Jeffreys, Jestyn Llewelyn	4,143
Graham, Douglas William	4,128
Fraser, Angus George	3,961
M'Lean, Colin	3,961
Weldon, George Anthony	3,951
Wilson-Patten, John A.	3,908
Westmacott, Claud B.	3,883
Saunders, John William	3,855
Lauder, William Bernard	3,819
M'Lachlan, Donald M.	3,680
Rowe, Lawrence Rowe F.	3,683
Shewell, Arthur Poole	3,579
Tarte, Bernard Richard K.	3,541
Hall, Arthur Robinson K.	3,526
Ryan, Robert Fenwick	3 506
Turner, Neville G. H.	3,490
Stewart, Lewis Hart	3,413
Soltau Simons, G. A. J.	3,291
Ricketts, Donald R. L.	3,192
Money, Earnest Douglas	3,151
M'Mayon, Lionel W.	2,984
Boothby, Francis S. E.	2,983
Schofield, Herbert	2,923
De Bathe, Maximilian J.	2,845
Cox, John Cecil	2,816
Threipland, William M.	2,776
Danieli, John Alan le N.	2,753
Lindesay, Reginald B.	2,655

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sole Wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 59, Farringdon-road, London.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

THE report of Mr. Edgar Vincent on the finances of Egypt for 1885 and 1886 has been issued. The revenue of 1884 was £E9,403,294 and of 1885 £E9,637,173. The expenditure for 1884 was £E9,288,623, and of 1885, after deducting £E100,000 payable from extraordinary sources, £E9,133,194. There was thus a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £E503,979, a highly satisfactory result.

This increase was not due to increased taxation, except in the case of tobacco. On the contrary, the burden of taxation has been lightened in some directions, and the increase of revenue is due less to the growth of wealth in the country generally than to a great improvement in the system of administration and revenue collection. There has been a great diminution of those indirect charges to which the cultivator was formerly subjected, more particularly in those two great curses of Egypt; backsheesh and *corvée*, whilst with the strict control now kept over tax-collectors rich and poor are treated alike. The total value of imports amounted to £E9,116,000l and of exports £E11,528,000; of specie import £E3,914,000, specie exports £E1,293,000. Mr. Vincent estimates that the amount of goods imported for use in Egypt during 1885 was at least 30 per cent, in excess of that imported in any recent year, and it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the fellaheen are better clothed, better housed and better fed than they have been in any previous period of their history. The presence of the army of occupation in upper Egypt has greatly relieved proverty in the districts of Esneh and Keneh, which were formerly worse of than any in Egypt; but the burden of the land tax is, in many districts, excessive and after the abolition of the *corvée* nothing, in Mr. Vincent's opinion, would increase the prosperity of the country so much as a reduction of the land tax in the most heavily charged districts and the substitution—under conditions which are desirable—of a system of income tax. There is no more convincing sign of improvement in the condition of Egypt during the last few years than the fact that the debts of the fellaheen to local usurers have in a great measure been paid off. A reform of great importance was effected during 1885 in the currency of Egypt; and referring to the fact that the average absorption of gold amounts to £E 1,600,000, Mr. Vincent is lead to the conclusion that considerable amounts must be hoarded by private individuals, to meet which circumstance he recommends the establishment of the system of post-office savings' banks. The estimates for 1886 give revenue £E 9,241,586; expenditure, £E 9,232,746 showing a surplus of £E 8,840. Mr. Vincent doubts whether the budget estimates for 1886 will be in every case realized, and he insists on the necessity of converting the Domains and Daira Loans as soon as the state of Egyptian credit renders such an operation possible. Mr. Vincent makes various other proposals for improving the financial situation of the country and urges the importance of a sinking fund. "Egypt," he contends, "pays most unjustly the tributes of Zeila and Massowa, which are occupied, the one by England and the other by Italy." With more stringent regulations for the collection of revenue, the union of the gendarmerie and the army, pension reform, and improvement in the land-tax system, there will be a small surplus of revenue over expenditure; but in order to obtain this result the measures indicated by him for improvement in the system of revenue collection must, Mr. Vincent asserts, be carried into immediate effect.

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE COLLINGWOOD.

THE *Times*, of the 6th inst., commenting on the explosion of a 43-ton gun on board the Collingwood, says:—

The vaunted Woolwich system of gunmaking has cost the country an immense amount of money, and has been unbounded with a deliberation which is largely due the inadequacy of our national defences, now being tardily removed. Expressions of impatience have been met again and again by assurances that delay would be fully justified by the excellence of the gun finally developed, and by our happy avoidance of the mistakes into which more hasty constructors inevitably fell. The type has at length been adopted, and, to judge from the sum set apart in this year's Estimates for guns for the Navy, a serious effort is at last being made to provide armament for our costly ships. The Collingwood is armed with guns embodying the long results of Woolwich research, and it is one of these monsters which on Tuesday gave way under a charge of powder equal to about seventy-five per cent. of that which would be required in action. It will be remembered that more than a year ago a six-inch Woolwich gun burst in exactly the same way. That is to say, the fore part of the gun went off bodily along with the shot. An elaborate series of experiments was undertaken to prove the War Office theory that something must have been accidentally left in the bore which jammed the shot, and so subjected the gun to a wholly abnormal pressure. Repeated attempts were made to burst a similar gun by fixing steel wedges in the rifling, but the projectile unfortunately persisted in carrying away the obstruction, which was afterwards sifted out of the sandheap into which it had been fired. On board the Collingwood precautions were taken to clear out any possible obstruction by the firing of a scaling charge of seventy-five pounds of powder, so it may be hoped that on this occasion we shall not hear anything of the wedge theory, which, by the way, served no other purpose in the case of the six-inch gun than to amuse the public and effect that suspension of judgment which plays so large a part in current politics until other incidents had thrown the explosion into the background. We shall await with some interest the official defence in the Collingwood case. The unstrengthened portion of the steel tube has been torn out of the coils shrunk on to strengthen the breech, and the foremost of the coils has itself been ruptured. As Woolwich is responsible both for design and manufacture, and as the design can be vindicated only by proving the manufacture faulty, the dilemma seems tolerably complete, and it only remains to be seen on which horn the Ordnance Department will elect to impale itself.

In the meantime, and until very conclusive evidence to the contrary is forthcoming, independent critics will hesitate to ascribe this explosion to the inherent defects of the Woolwich design. These defects have been pointed out again and again. It has been shown by careful calculation of the strength of material and the presssure developed by ordinary charges that the guns are entirely inadequate for the work they have to do. Mere inspection is sufficient to inspire practical mechanicians with the gravest doubts as to their safety, and it hardly needs an adept to point out the exact spot at which rupture is inevitable. Both the six-inch gun and the 43-ton gun have given way at that spot, hence there is an overwhelming presumption in favour of the belief that the design is radically defective. Colonel Hope tells us that he took some trouble on Monday night to write and post a letter warning the First Lord of the Admiralty that a breakdown of the Collingwood's guns was inevitable. Even the official mind must, we should hope, be somewhat impressed by the fulfilment of the prophecy within a few hours of its issue. A department which has neglected so many warnings, defied so many complaints, and adhered to its own stereotyped notions with so much pertinacity is, however, quite capable of going on with the construction of these useless weapons unless some strong expression of public indignation compels the attention of the Government. The matter is one which fully justifies both indignation and alarm. The public have a good right to be indignant at the gross waste of its money involved in the maintenance of a system which first throws us far behind the requirements of the time in ordnance, and which after all can produce nothing but guns more dangerous to ourselves than to our enemies. A strong effort has been made, and rightly made, to induce the Admiralty to strengthen the Navy, but it cannot be too clearly understood that the most serious obstacle to naval efficiency is the inexplicable system which makes the Admiralty dependent for its guns upon the War Office. When a ship is laid down the Admiralty does not know what the guns will be like which it will have to carry, its completion is delayed sometimes for years because the guns are not ready, and costly alterations have to be made from time to time to suit the freaks of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 25.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay have to-day advanced their rates of interest one per cent., making their minimum for loans against Government Paper 8 per cent. per annum. The nature of last week's return quite indicated the possibility of this movement, and it was already practically discounted in the open market. People, however, were scarcely prepared for the return issued to-day, being quite so adverse as it proves to be, the figures below showing an exceptionally week position. The proportion of Cash to Liabilities now stands at only a little over 27 per cent., and the Cash Balance is lower than it has been during the past five years, the following being the minimum points touched in that interval :—

1881, 3rd September..... 73¾ lakhs.
„ 1st October..... 75 „
1884, 28th June..... 76¾ „

The cause of the squeeze—if such it can be called—is of course the action of the authorities at the India Office in suspending their sales of Telegraphic transfer, and should they still keep out of the market, or hold for a prohibitive rate, we may see the pressure rather diminish than increase for another week or two. Beyond that, however, trade requirements will contrast so rapidly that an easier turn may be expected to set in whatever policy the Government may adopt.

The Bank of Bombay return for theweek ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office,	Inc	Rs.	4,14,671
Do. do. Branches	Inc	„	3,23,582
Other Deposits	Dec	„	30,06,103
Government Securities	Dec	„	19,795
Loans	Inc	„	9,53,031
Bills Discounted	Dec	„	2,51,512
Cash with other Banks	Dec	„	1,35,446
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec,	„	29,05,364

These alterations, it will be observed, although only resulting in a decrease of 29 lakhs in the Cash Balance, exhibit an increase in trade requirements of 37 lakhs. Some portion of this may doubtless be accounted for by withdrawals on Saturday in anticipation of yesterday being a holiday, but the main cause of the demand is attributable to the large sums required to finance our export trade at the close of this practically the busiest month of the season.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling rates opened this morning with a very firm appearance at an advance of 1-32d. in Bank and 1-16d. in Private Paper, which became 1-16d. and 3-32d., respectively, on the position of the Bank of Bombay becoming known. Being mail day there was very little done in the afternoon, but from the indications afforded it seemed doubtful whether Ready Credits could be placed at better than 1s. 5 11-16d. ; in fact, the real state of affairs is that the Banks do not want to buy at all for delivery within the next few days, their resources up to the end of the month being in a general way largely anticipated. Of course things may be entirely changed by what the India Office may do at to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts. The minimum they are believed to have fixed last week was 1s. 5 9-16d. for drafts, 19-32d. for wide transfers, and in the present aspect of the market it seems by no means unlikely that these figures may be obtained. They are so erratic in their estimates of the position, however, that it would surprise no one if they held for 1s. 5⅞d., or allotted freely at 1s. 5¾d. We quote now :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 7-16d. to 15-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 13-32d.	„
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5½ to 17-32d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5 21-32d.	„
Francs „ „	185½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker to-day owing to the position of the Money market, and Fours have receded to Rs. 97½. Fours-and-a-half are still quoted at Rs. 101 nominal.

SHARES.—Mills are very steady, but quotations are mostly unchanged. Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's shares are firmer at an advance of Rs. 25. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines are quoted down to Rs. 10½.

COTTON.—The improvement of 1-64d. per lb., reported by Reuter in Americans to arrive, has had no visible effect here to-day. Business has been almost entirely confined to the settlement of contracts, Good Bhownuggers having been closed to some extent on the basis of Rs. 180½ per candy, which practically shows no change.

The receipts to date are as follows :—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F.-P. Bales.
Dhollera	4,902	1,400
Broach	1,319	377
Bengals	3,627	1,036
Berar	5,107	1,459
Khandeish	5,507	1,574
Barsee and Nuggur	4,264	1,218
Western and Madras.	1,918	548
Compta and Dharwar.	2,713	775
Total Day's Receipts	29,357	8,387
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	3,802,950	1,086,559
Do. do. 1885	2,730,304	780,086

WHEAT, unaffected by the rise in Exchange, is, if anything, a shade firmer to-day, a considerable difficulty being still experienced in obtaining deliveries to complete this month's shipments. For future delivery, however, there is nothing at all doing.

SEEDS are also unchanged in position, but the supply of Linseed being on an improved scale the extreme point of pressure seems to have been got over.

The arrivals of Produce into Bombay are as follows :—

By	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwst.
B.B. & C.I.Ry	23,591	10,491	15,256	.....	818	.....
G.I.P.Ry	139,535	42,523	509	2,972	589	62
Total	163,126	53,017	15,765	2,972	1,407	62
	5,484,553	2,533,962	700,075	739,567	56,983	296,140
	4,775,155	3,638,783	800,363	979,223	.....	.....

FREIGHTS are quiet, but in the matter of rates practically unchanged. The s. s. Athens is reported fixed for two Mediterranean ports at 30s. payable here, and a June loading steamer is also said to have been chartered for U. K. at £1. Current berth rates are :—

		Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool	Ready	20s.	17s. 6d. at 18s.
London	„	20s. 6d.	
Open Charter	„	21s. 3d.	May-June.
Havre	„	22s. 6d. at 23s. 9d.	May.
Dunkirk	„	21s. 3d. at 22s. 6d.	May-June.
Antwerp	„	22s. 6d. at 23s. 9d.	May.
Genoa	„	31s. 3d.	
Trieste-Venice	„	32s. 6d. at 2s.	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	712½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	256
National Bank of India	37,332	250		5 pct.	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£151

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50		200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45		420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175		1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20		245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		500 xd
Beaulé Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	20	Rs. 16		160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..		200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600		660
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12		150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150		2,175
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45		610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25		40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	480	Rs. 40		300
Mazmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10		220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..		100
Morvandi Co.	3,125	400	400	..		432½
New Berar Cott n Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..		560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..		122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30		510
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75		490
Sind Press Co.	480	2,000	750	Rs. 75		635
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100		1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25		515
Volkart Press Co	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		700

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..		1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..		445
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..		113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...		325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..		740
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs.	22½	530
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..		2
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..		485
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	40	1,010
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..		175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	* 500	Rs.	25	860
Celaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs.	12½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..		670
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..		875
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	970
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..		45
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..		1,110
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs.	25	730
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..		675
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..		130
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..		940
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..		700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs.	25	955
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs.	46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs.	45	1,215
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs.	30	500
Jaffer All Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..	14-5-7	400
Jeyraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs.	25	1,145
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,030	..		1,025
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs.	5	156
Madras United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs.	125	2,650 xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..		765
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..		1,232½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2	..		185
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs.	50	1,465 xd
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..		575
Nalgaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..		95
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..		700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..		930
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..		577½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	..		207½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..		95
Queen Spinning	800	100	1,000	Rs.	20	970
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs.	20	950
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..		1,500
Shoja gore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs.	35	1,300
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..		765
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs.	12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	..		280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..		575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	..		815
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..		830

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.		190 / 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	18	158
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs.	23	176
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c		90
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c		55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.		110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.		680
Hombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..		200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.		119
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225		3,050
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45		765
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25		950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.		102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..		22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½		115
Indian Guarantee & Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re.	11	15
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2	..		10½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	600	500	300	...		...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	600	500	200	Rs.	32	245
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs.	26½	325
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	80	...		86
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½		40
Napier Hotel Co.	800	100	100	9 p.ct		100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..		98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½		93
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...		23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. a.		88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	16	320
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs.	100	1,700
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs.	18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..		49
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..		70
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,300	25	25	Re.	1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs.	110	1,165
Tracker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs.	1	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c.		125
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15		215 xd

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd May, as compared with the statement of the 15th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 15. Rs.	May 22. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,92,521	46,07,192
do. do. at Branches	24,96,999	28,20,581
Other Deposits	2,12,32,090	1,82,25,987
Post Bills	12,525	12,632
Cash Credits undrawn	6,29,178	6,20,723
	4,10,63,313	3,87,87,115
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	30,79,209	30,59,414
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	22,91,232	23,74,301
Loans, on Security of do.	58,46,087	67,99,121
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,940	1,461
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,91,67,987	1,89,16,475
Stamps	29,252	29,544
Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,008 Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000	3,12,008	3,12,008
Bullion	.....	.....
Cash Balances with Correspondence	4,28,347	2,92,901
Cash and Currency Notes	99,07,251	70,01,887
	4,10,63,313	3,87,87,115

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 4th May, 1886.

IN accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870—

Fleet Paymaster A Thompson has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief. Dated 4th May, 1886.

Admiralty, 5th May, 1886.

IN accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 22nd February. 1870—

Fleet Paymaster T Bradbridge has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief. Dated 1st May, 1886.

Fleet Paymaster T R Dinnis has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief. Dated 4th May, 1886.

Assist Paymaster T Guard has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in H M's Fleet. Dated 3rd May, 1886.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 4, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 28, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	„ 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	„ 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.	
Sympathetic Square	„ 38-0	„ „
Boudoir (on three Legs)	„ 70-0	„ „
Tin Lined Case	Rs. 25 Extra.	

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION,
at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East-St. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.
SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.
A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelain ware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SHASTRI—KETKER—May 22, at Shastri Hall, Tardeo Road, Bombay, by Purohit Juxanath Shendey, Sirdar, B. V. Shastri to Saraswateebai, of the Ketker family. (London papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

JAMES—PAGE—May 12, at Calcutta, J O Nix-James, Retired List, Survey of India, to Anne Sarah Page.
STEPHENS—ARMSTRONG—May 21, at Agra, St George's Church, by the Rev F T Stewart Dyer, Thomas H Stephens, Dental Surgeon, to Caroline Augusta, eldest daughter of Major Mansel Armstrong, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

DEATH.

DOUGLAS—May 22, at Calcutta, William, aged 26, eldest son of James Douglas, of Bombay.
LESLIE—May 16, at "Woodlands," Naini Tal, Ellen, the dearly loved wife of Mr C S Leslie, Commissariat Department, aged 39 years.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1886.

THE debate on the opium traffic in the House of Commons on the 4th of May was not wanting in novelty. There was a new Under-Secretary of State to show cause why the anti-opium people should not have their way—an Under-Secretary, strange to say, armed with new jokes with which to confound Sir Joseph Pease—and Sir Joseph Pease himself, having to deal with new conditions, made new proposals and adopted new lines of advocacy. In the first place, as Lord Beaconsfield would have said, a great deal had happened since the question was last before the House of Commons. A treaty had been signed with China which had the merit, if it had no other, of precluding the Anti-Opium Society from arguing that England forced a noxious drug upon an unwilling people. The Chinese factor in the opium controversy indeed is no longer what it was. China has given to the world during the past two years very convincing proof that she is able to take care of herself against all comers from the West. Many changes may take place in her position and in her policy, but the incident of the lorcha "Arrow" is not going to be repeated. She flatters herself that she has had the better of France in the recent prolonged encounter, and an Empire that is strong enough to refuse to accept treaties presented to her on the point of French bayonets would not have accepted an opium convention when handed to her on the point of an English diplomatist's pen, unless she were freely disposed to do so. So then we find that facts have been much too strong for the old argument of the anti-opium party that we have forced the vice of opium-eating and opium-smoking upon a community whose Government claimed to protect them from the vice. We see the token of change in the absence of this once familiar argument from Sir Joseph Pease's speech. He has a doubt, indeed, whether the Chinese in the recent negotiations got all that they were entitled to ; but Mr. Stafford Howard, the Under-Secretary for India, with a less scrupulous conscience, answers that China has got all that she asked for, and that presumably she got all that she thought she was was entitled to. China, as we are learning a little to our inconvenience in connection with her claims over Bhamo, is not likely to lose anything for want of requests and protests. We may be quite satisfied that in the last Treaty she at all events has taken no harm ; we are not quite so sure of the position of this country as the new treaty affects it. At all events the Chinese are free in the matter, and the opponents of the traffic, unless they wish to argue against the obvious realities of the case, must shape their arguments in accordance with that fact. They take Indian opium now, not because it is forced upon them, but because they like it, prefering it to any other that they can get, whether home-grown, Persian or Turkish. Let the supply from India cease for three months, and the market would be filled by other hands and from other fields, but filled it surely would be.

On the Bombay side of India we can afford to take a comparatively favourable view of Sir Joseph Pease's motion. For he asked for nothing that would directly injure the trade on this side. Malwa, which ships through Bombay, and which in pass duties levied upon its opium products contributes about £25,00,000 to the revenue, would have been left alone by a resolution which is restricted to the declaration that the Indian Government should take measures "to terminate gradually its direct connection with the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of and trade in opium, and that it should use the power that it possesses to prohibit in British India the cultivation of the poppy, except to supply the legitimate demand for opium for medical purposes." The morality of the anti-opium agitation thus has geographical and political limitations. We are to limit the crusade to Bengal, where opium is cultivated under the system of Government advances to the cultivators, and to leave the native chiefs of Malwa and the west to go on growing it until we are moral enough or rich enough to make a bargain with them to lay down their poppy field in bajri or wheat, or any other product for which it is sufficiently unsuitable. We dare say that in the interval much profit would be made on this side of India by an arrangement which would make Malwa the one great poppy garden from which the necessities of the richer opium-eaters in China would be supplied. But it is a round-about way by which Sir Joseph Pease and his friends propose to abolish the trade, and one which would excite the amazement and the amusement of the Chinese. There were doubtless many of the promoters of the Permissive Bill amongst the members prepared to support him if the motion had gone to a division ; what would they have thought, by way of a measure for the promotion of temperance, of a Bill prohibiting the consumption of Scotch whiskey in England, but allowing the products of the stills of Dublin a free course ? If we put an end to the production of opium in British India for what we are asked to believe is morality's sake, we must find means of putting an end to it in native territory. The British Government would have, at starting, no right to launch their prohibitions at the heads of the native princes. But they might acquire the right by paying for it, and Mr. Stafford Howard's calculation is that it could be got for eleven millions. Well, the air is thick with offers of compensatory millions, and it might be possible, while fifty or a hundred are being voted for the landlords of Ireland, to slip in unobserved a grant of eleven millions for the opium-growing princes of India. If Sir Joseph Pease would help in the plot it might be carried. Meanwhile there is an alternative. Mr. Stafford Howard, like Mr. Lowe of old, has conceived the thought of drinking the country out of a deficit. The balance of trade between India and China, he points out, is against China ; between China and England it is against England, owing to the Chinese tea that England drinks, and it is from this balance against England that a balance between India and China is struck. The moral is that Sir Joseph Pease and all whom it may concern must drink no more Chinese tea, which is the coin in which China pays for Indian opium ; but Indian tea, which all the world knows is very good, and which, as we now see, may be recommended as much for its moral flavour as for the delicate aroma and the rich bouquet which belong to it.

The tendency of recent events and recent discussions, however, is to present the opium trade more nearly upon a purely commonplace commercial footing. The root of the matter, as between India and China, is that Indian opium competes with Chinese ; it carries no new vice into the country, and at the most it ministers to a habit to which Chinese growers themselves and growers elsewhere in Asia would readily and easily minister as soon as we had stepped out of the field. To think that we should cure the Chinese of opium-smoking and of opium-eating by cutting off the Indian supply is as wildly absurd as it would be to suppose that beer-drinking in England could be stopped by cutting off the supply of wines from France. Sir Richard Temple repeated one of the commonplaces of the controversy—a common-place, however, which is fatal to the contention of the Anti-Opium Society—when he said that "not one plant less, not one ounce of opium less, would be produced within the limits of Asia" if its cultivation in India were to cease absolutely. Unless the opponents of the traffic have deliberately shut their eyes to the truth in regard to the enormous and unrestricted growth of opium in China itself, and to the capabilities of competition in Persia and elsewhere, they must by this time have largely modified their original views as to the practical side of the moralities of the question. Do what we will we cannot cure the Chinese of the habit, and a strong body of evidence favours the belief that the habit is not one which calls for cure. The Chinese ask for opium as urgently as the English working classes ask for tobacco, only it happens that China can supply her opium requirements from her own fields—if she is content to put up with an inferior article—while England must look elsewhere for the supply of her tobacco requirements. As it is, the Indian grower is heavily handicapped in the Chinese opium market. If the Chinese consumer in buying Indian opium is willing to pay in addition, for freight, pass duty in India, the Indian merchant's and broker's charges, and lastly the customs and transit dues in China, it must be because of a strong and substantial preference for it. To interfere with that preference would be unwarrantable even in his interest ; it would be absurd in ours. Some thought might also be given to the interests of the two millions of people engaged in India in opium cultivation and preparation. Where is the morality which would sanction forgetfulness of these people for the sake of a fad, the unreality of which seems to be at last revealing itself to the consciousness of the men who most eagerly proclaim it ?

A NEW and alarming danger to the social peace and comfort of Bombay revealed itself yesterday morning to those who had occasion to call for a public carriage. A strike of the ghariwallas had cleared the stands of gharis, and men walked to their business who had never walked before, speaking more spitefully of those Jehus who won't drive furiously than the most aggrieved fares had ever been known to speak. Once more a great event from a small cause had sprung. The ingenuity of the Deputy Commissioner of Police had conceived that if the drivers were to wear leathern belts, with their number plates attached thereto, it would be a considerable improvement upon the old accoutrement of a ghariwalla, which consisted of a badge which he had a habit of losing. The belt moreover was deemed to be much better than the badge, not only because it would carry the number, but because it would prevent that free flaunting in the breeze of the driver's costume which is one of the few picturesque features of Indian city life that escaped Mr. Edwin Arnold's attention. But Mr. Gell's happy idea was not accepted in the spirit in which it was meant by that public to whose opinion the ghariwallas make too ready concessions. The *gamins* of the Bombay streets detected in the belt the badge of one of the most useful but least honourable of local professions. Whoever desires to know the term of opprobrium which the belt drew upon those who wore it has only to pay double fare, and buy his way into a driver's confidence. But the reproach was too serious for those to whom it was addressed. They took it to heart—therein showing how essentially different is the Bombay ghariwalla's way of dealing with chaff and that of the London cabman—and yesterday they struck work. Mr. Gell will probably find some means of satisfying them that the belt is not necessarily a badge of dishonour, or at all events that there are more legitimate ways of showing that they have not changed their profession than that of striking work. We are sorry for their injured feelings, but the convenience of the public must not be made subservient to their dignity.

THE LATE SIR J. MICHEL.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR J. MICHEL, whose death is announced by Reuter, had seen considerable active service. He went through the Kaffir wars of 1846-7 and 1851-3, and took part in the operations in the Waterkloof, Blinkwater, and Fuller's Holk, and in the neighbourhood of Fort Cox. During the Crimean war he served with the Turkish contingent. He next saw active service in India during the mutiny. He was in command of the Mhow Field Force, and took part in the defeat of the rebels under Tantia Topee at Beorora, and in the actions of Malwa. Kurai, and Sindwaha. He was in command of a division in the China war in 1860, and was present in the actions of Chowho, Sinho Tangker, and Peiho.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 7.

By a strange and suggestive contrast, this month of May, in which Parliament is to discuss seriously Bills aiming at the disruption of the United Kingdom, has been ushered in by a ceremony intended to commemorate the bringing together in London of an unrivalled collection of useful and beautiful things from all parts of the globe, illustrating the almost unbounded resources of the British Empire. A fairer scene the eye could not rest upon than was witnessed at South Kensington on Tuesday, when the Queen opened the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The sun shone brightly, the people mustered in their thousands in high good humour, both within the Exhibition and in the Park, to greet their Sovereign, and Her Majesty herself seemed to be highly delighted with all she saw, and displayed an amount of cheerfulness as rare as it was pleasant to witness. There can be no doubt, too, that the present Exhibition is far the best of all that have been held at South Kensington. There is no getting over the defective structure of the Exhibition buildings, which consist of a series of separate sheds or galleries that break up the show into distinct sections, and nowhere permit the spectator to get a grand *coup d'œil*. But the various courts are full of priceless treasures, admirably arranged ; and India, as might have been anticipated, carries off the palm. From a cursory glance I should say that the Punjab portion of the collection is the most complete and attractive of all. The Indian pavilion and workshops, however, engage the chief attention of the public, and will be besieged by crowds of sight-seers throughout the summer months. It was a saddening thought, that possibly this Exhibition marks the culminating point of the riches, the glory, and the power of the British Empire, and that we are now entering on a period of disintegration and decay. This reflection must have passed through many a mind. It would have found vehement expression if the great anarch, Mr.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The House of Lords last night, by 149 against 127 votes, threw out on the second reading the Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

OBITUARY.

Field Marshal the Right Hon. Sir John Michel, G.C.B., is dead.

DERBY BETTING.

The latest betting on the Derby is:—
15 to 8 on Ormonde.
9 to 2 against Bard.
20 to 1 against Greyfriars
40 to 1 against Scherzo.
40 to 1 against St. Mirin.
50 to 1 against Saraband.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

ATHENS, MAY 24.

The "Official Journal" publishes a Decree demobilising 50,000 of the Greek troops now under arms, and ordering the withdrawal of the Greek troops from the frontier between Greece and Turkey.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL HUGHES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 25.

General Hughes' funeral was attended by the Viceroy and Staff, and all the military and civil officers in the station.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

The Birthday Honours *Gazette* will not be published before the 29th. It is rumoured that Mr. S. C. Buck is to be knighted; that the Hon. T. C. Hope gets a K.C.S.I.; and Colonel Newmarch a C.S.I.

ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, MAY 25.

Major Trotter, Deputy Commissioner, was shot through the knee while marching from Tummoo towards Kendat last week. His escort of 100 men, 4th B.I., under Major Hailes, was attacked by 600 dacoits, and fought for ten hours, and then retired to Tummoo. The casualties were—one havildar and two sepoys killed, twelve sepoys and followers wounded.

Reinforcements have left Myingyan and Myimoo for the Chindwin Valley.

Lieutenant MacCarthy, 26th R.I., has died of his wounds at Bhamo.

AFFAIRS IN BURMAH.

Captain Lisle, R. W. F., arrived from Mandalay, and is doing well.

Captain Badgeley, R.E., and Lieutenant Forbes, 67th, are invalided home.

An expedition of Welsh Fusiliers, 26th P.I., and 4 guns Hazara Battery, total 800 men, under Colonel Fitzgerald, left Bhamo on the 18th, to punish the Kachyens.

Much opposition is expected.

500 friendlies in Moutshobo under the British, have defeated and captured a noted dacoit leader.

A slight skirmish near Ava took place on the 22nd.

Gordon's Railway Survey party, with an escort of 50 sepoys and one month's rations, left Mandalay last week. At present it is expected the heavy rains will materially hinder their progress.

There was no Empress Birthday parade on the 24th.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF MR. GRANT DUFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 25.

The *Mail* says there is a vague yet widely-spread rumour in Madras that Mr. Grant Duff has felt it due to his political reputation to mark his dis approval of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy by placing his resignation in the hands of the Secretary of State, and that the latter has requested Mr. Grant Duff to retain his office until the termination of the usual quinquennial term.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The slur cast upon the Military Accounts Department, by the Court-Martial which tried Major Tew, has been removed by the Governor in Council, who in ordering the amount of Major Tew's deficiency, Rs. 21,738, to be written off, expresses the opinion that all necessary precautions within the limits of the Regulations were taken by the department; accordingly, he considers the imputation of negligence and inaction was improper.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 24.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Bokhara arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacGregor left this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Lalpoora, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast left here this evening.

MAY 23.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Sutlej arrived this afternoon from Colombo.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 25.

The French mail-steamer Tibre from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ „ „	73⅛
3 „ Consols for account	101⅛
3½ „ Sterling Loan	102
Bar Silver	45⅝
French Rentes	109½

THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO. the Bombay Agents to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, inform us that their Calicut agents wired on Monday, "Monsoon set in quietly this morning; heavy rain." Their Mangalore agents to-day wired, "Monsoon burst Sunday night." These telegrams confirm the information which we have already published, and place beyond a doubt the rapid approach of the monsoon.

COLONEL W. H. WILSON, the Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, left for Marseilles yesterday by the mail steamer, on privilege leave for three months.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its minimum rate of interest on loans to 8 per cent.

THE height of water in Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending 21st inst. was 47·30 and 26·20, respectively, as compared with 49·10 and 30·60 in the corresponding week last year.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS has reached India of the death from cancer of Colonel Hastings, Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, who went home ill in October last.

MR. A. T. APCAR, B.A., of Gonville and Caius College, now resident in Calcutta, Mr. A. G. Kealy, B.A., of Cavendish Hostel, now resident in Italy, and Mr. H. C. Hancock, B.A., a non-collegiate student now resident at Naini Tal in India, were each allowed to proceed to the degree of Master of Arts by proxy.

SIR COMER PETHERAM has called for an explanation from the other Judges of the Calcutta High Court for their non-attendance in Court on Saturdays. The *Indian Mirror* remarks:—"We highly praise the just motive which has prompted this call. We see no valid reason why the Judges of the High Court should have the privilege of two holidays in a week. We hope the Chief Justice will succeed in convincing his brother-Judges of the illegality of not attending to their duties on Saturdays."

MR. MUNCHERJEE M. BROWNUGGREE, as Commissioner at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition for the Thakur Saheb of Bhownugger, was presented to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the opening of the Exhibition.

DR. W. W. HUNTER has completed his new and revised edition of his work on "The Indian Empire: Its History, people, and Products." The book has been arranged up to date, and in its new form incorporates the general results of the Census of 1881.

MR. H. M. HYNDMAN, the leader in England of the Social Democrats, is about to republish, with Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co., a series of articles which appeared in a magazine several years ago under the title of "The Bankruptcy of India."

A "RETIRED INDIAN" writes in the *Standard* regarding Indian Government Securities:—

Intending investors in the new Indian Loan should know that Government is now levying a double Income-tax on the interest of its own promissory notes, which are already depreciated more than 25 per cent. by the fall in silver. To-day I received the following from my bank:—

"Your current account has this day been credited £35 5s. 2d., being six months' interest to 1st May on Rs. 25,500, Four per Cent., 1865, at exchange 1s. 5 5-8d., less Indian Income-tax of pies 5 per rupee and English tax of 8d. per pound."

The double tax amounts, I believe, to nearly 1s. 2d. in the pound, and may apparently be increased at discretion.

THE *Globe*, in an article on the cricket season of 1886, says:—"In such an exceptionally busy season, we cannot but think that the Parsee cricketers were ill-advised in deciding to pay us their long-promised visit. It is very curious that twice before this sort of clashing has taken place. It will be remembered that the Canadians were with us in 1880, when a powerful Australian team was visiting England, while in 1884 the Philadelphians were overshadowed by the fourth Australian team. Probably the Parsees intend their visit more for the matter of cricket instruction than with any idea of public success; and as the programme is limited to a series of two days' matches against minor teams, they may probably meet with a fair amount of encouragement. We are not in possession of any definite information as to the merits of the Parsees as cricketers, but we have reason to believe that they are by no means first-class."

AN inscription placed in a prominent place within the walls of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, reminds the world that the British Empire is 9,126,999 square miles, and that the population is now 305,337,294 souls.

IT is understood that the Oudh Rent Law Amendment Bill, which was introduced in Calcutta, will be referred to a Select Committee at an early meeting of the Legislative Council next month. Rana Shankar Baksh, C.I.E., President of the Talukdars' Association, has just been appointed to the Council in the place of Raja Amir Hassan, who is still in ill-health, and will take his seat at Simla whenever the Bill comes on for discussion.

THE *Times'* correspondent with the Afghan Frontier Commission, telegraphing on the 1st inst. from Charshambeh, says:—"The prospects of a settlement are improving. The Joint Commission will move onwards to-morrow, and should reach the Oxus, if all goes well, in three weeks. There will be some difficulty regarding the last few miles, which must be settled by the two Cabinets. It would be absurd to detain the members of this costly and much-tried Commission on the banks of the Oxus in a hot unhealthy climate pending the tedious negotiations which are certain to follow regarding a very trivial question. The heat is already great, but all are well."

THE *Rangoon Gazette* writes:—"In speaking of education in Burma to a Bombay audience who know nothing whatever about this province, Mr. Jardine was scarcely justified in saying 'that there is hardly an educational endowment in the country.' Of course those who read his address here know that he was referring to the endowment of European education, especially in its higher branches, and that so far as that is concerned the remark is perfectly accurate. But to people whose experience had lain exclusively in India, the remark is very misleading. He says that Burma is half a century behind Bombay in the matter of educational endowment, and he implies that the Burmese, though contributing thousands of rupees annually to horse races, boat races, and lotteries, are unwilling to endow education. What can people who know nothing of the actual facts, conclude from such statements as these, but that education in Burma is absolutely and entirely an exotic, dependent on the fostering care of Government for its very existence? Higher education of course is so as yet, but certainly not elementary education. It would probably have surprised most of Mr. Jardine's audience very considerably to learn that although in the provision for higher and scientific education Burma is still very backward, no other Asiatic people have so richly endowed, and so carefully fostered elementary education as the Burmese have."

INTELLIGENCE from the Merv oasis states that serious floods have occurred there owing to the Murghab River and the neighbouring canals having over-flowed their banks. The already completed portion of the railway embankment has been badly damaged and the remaining works are also threatened. Ten thousand workmen have been summoned to the spot to strengthen the dams. The town of Merv and Kushut-Kala are for the present protected from inundation. Communication with the Boundary Commission is interrupted.

MEXICAN papers report that on the evening of the 7th of March a band of robbers, dressed as Indians, came into the little town of Peto, near Merida, in Yucatan. A travelling company were playing in the theatre, the best people in the town forming the audience. The robbers surrounded the theatre, a sufficient number of them going in and plundering every one of all the money and valuables on their persons, sometimes with violence. A party went on to the stage, ransacked the wardrobe, and finally carried off the handsome prima donna, Mdme. Ruiz, and two good-looking chorus-girls. During the tumult a son of Mdme. Ruiz, a youth of fourteen years, was killed while defending his mother. Next day the robbers sent a massage into Peto demanding 3,000 dols. ransom for the captives. The money was at once collected, and the unfortunate women were released.

THE London correspondent of a Liverpool paper writes:—"Mr. Herbert Gladstone is getting himselves into trouble. The proceedings at Cabinet Councils ought to be known to Ministers alone; but at recent meetings the member for Leeds appeared to have been informed, presumably by the 'Old Parliamentary Hand,' of all that was done, and he forthwith communicated it to the correspondent of an Irish newspaper. A great many members consider this a violation of Ministerial obligations, and something in the shape of a written protest is being formulated. No one objects to Master Herbert being employed as a conduit-pipe between his father and newspaper correspondents when the former is out of office, but he has no right to repeat Cabinet secrets. If he does so, why should not others? It would be better at once to issue an official report of the business done. There would then be an end of unauthorised assertions and contradictions, and the member for Leeds might aspire to the post—paid, of course—of official reporter."

Truth says:—"I am exceedingly sorry to hear that Lord Dufferin is far from well. He has been out of health for nearly a year past, and has suffered much from anxiety and overwork. It may be hoped that he will derive benefit from his stay at Simla."

A GREAT sensation has been excited in Court circles at Berlin, according to the *World*, by a rumour which has arrived from Naples, *via* Vienna, that the widowed Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia has contracted a morganatic marriage with Captain von Wagenheim, one of her equerries. The Princess has been in Italy for the last seven months, and she is now at Sorrento. There is no reason why anybody should express surprise if the Princess *has* thought fit to change her condition after ten months of widowhood, as it is notorious that her first marriage was a most unhappy one, and her relations with her late husband had been decidedly strained for many years before his death. It was only the urgent entreaties of the Emperor William that prevented a separation about two years ago, when the Princess retired to Dessau. Princess Frederick Charles, who is now in her forty-ninth year, is the younger sister of the Duke of Anhalt and the Duchess of Saxe-Altenberg. She was married at the age of seventeen to the late Prince Frederick Charles, and has four children—the Princess Albrecht of Saxe-Altenberg (formerly Princess Henry of the Netherlands), the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Prince Frederick Leopold, who is still a minor. The Princess is a very clever and a most charming woman, and highly accomplished.

M. RADDE, the traveller and naturalist now engaged in scientific tour in Central Asia, has written the following letter to the Russian paper *Novosti*, dated Askhabad, the 6th of April:—"At first the weather was not favourable. The spring was late this year by at least three or four weeks. Up to the present all my investigations have only resulted in discovering thirty-five specimens of phanerogamic plants. Our collection of birds consists already of 150 different kinds, among which a *Picus Sindiacus* forms a new addition to Russian fauna. It is a fine bird which builds its nest amid the tamarind bushes." The *Novosti* goes on to state that M. Radde made several excursions from Askhabad both into the desert and to the mountains. At Hennab, on the Persian frontier, the expedition was encountered by a violent snow-storm. M. Radde will reach Merv in the course of the present month, and will then examine the mountains between the Murghab and Tejend. In July he will return to Askhabad via Sarakhs, and then proceed through Khorassan to Meshed. Before his final return to Europe M. Radde will visit Teheran.

MILITARY NEWS.

So the very desirable appointment of Director General of Ordnance in India, exclaims the *World*, falls to Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Lowis, R.A. Lucky man, this! He succeeds Major-General T. E. Hughes, the Viceroy's new member of Council, in a position which is usually reserved for a general officer. He has undoubted qualifications; but it must be considered a big slice of good fortune for an officer of his rank to obtain one of the best prizes available for Artillery officers in India, whilst there are dozens of general officers and senior colonels of Artillery unemployed.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.

THE annual report by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the state of crime in the Town and Island of Bombay in 1885, together with the following Government Resolution thereon, was issued last evening:—

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1886.

Letter from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, No. 209, dated 17th March, 1886—Forwards Statements A to J showing the state of crime in the City of Bombay during the year 1885.

RESOLUTION.—The total number of persons dealt with in the criminal courts was 41,469. The number last year was 37,495. The average for the last five years is 37,882. The increase this year is therefore somewhat marked. The number of offences reported similarly rose from 35,308 last year to 38,912 in that under review. A marked increase is apparent in the following classes of crime:—Public nuisances were 5,641 against 3,629, offences against the person 10,435 against 8,838, and those against special laws 11,811 against 10,359. There was a considerable decrease in offences against the public peace—3,197 against 3,623, and in those against property—3,431 against 4,035.

2. There were 14 cases of culpable homicide (10 of which were murders) against 10 last year, and the same number the year before.

3. Though offences against property show the considerable decrease above indicated, the value of stolen property has unfortunately risen by about 50 per cent from Rs. 1,52,100-7-11 last year to Rs. 2,27,116-6-1½ this. But the percentage recovered was 57, and this is greater than in either of the two preceding years, when it was 51 and 46 respectively.

4. The number of persons charged with cruelty to animals was still large—3,204 against 3,646 last year and 3,290 the year before. It is satisfactory that out of so large number only 9 escaped conviction.

5. There is again a satisfactory decrease in the number of persons charged with disorderly conduct in the public streets. The figures for the last three years are 4,215, 3,620, and 3,194. The improvement noted last year as to drunkenness has not been maintained. The number of persons charged rose from 5,853 to 6,648. Government regret to notice that one-eighth of the whole number this year, and one-seventh last, were Europeans, Eurasians, and Native Christians. Most of the Europeans were seamen and soldiers.

6. The figures showing the proportion of convictions to persons charged are eminently satisfactory. The percentage in cases before the High Court was 82. It was 88 last year. In those before the Magistrates it was 94 against 93. In cases brought before the courts by the police the convictions were 98 per cent., —a remarkably high and creditable figure. Last year, too, the police were very successful, securing convictions in 96 per cent. of their cases.

7. The following table, extracted from paragraph 44 of the report, summarises particulars of the nationalities of the offenders dealt with:—

Caste.			1885.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
Europeans.	Male.		928	843	85	...
	Female.		11	19	...	8
Indo-Britons and Native Christians.	Male.		1,018	1,149	...	131
	Female.		40	45	...	5
Hindus.	Male.		22,195	20,195	2,000	...
	Female.		2,253	1,956	297	...
Mahomedans.	Male.		12,835	10,986	1,849	...
	Female.		856	681	175	...
Parsis.	Male.		334	305	29	...
	Female.		49	106	...	57
Others and unknown.	Male.		318	547	...	229
	Female.		32	59	...	27
Total.	Male.		38,226	34,025	3,603	...
	Female.		3,241	2,866	375	...
Grand Total.			41,469	37,491	3,978	...

8. The number of juvenile offenders dealt with which last year had fallen from 893 to 735, has again risen to 842. Of these 817 were convicted. There were 216 convictions for theft and possession of stolen property. The remainder were for comparatively trifling offences. Obstructions in thoroughfares, breaches of the Conveyance Act, and letting off fireworks in the streets, accounted together for 484. Of the convicts, 46 were sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

9. Fifty-one fires occurred during the year. The value of property destroyed was very high,—Rs. 6,28,519 against Rs. 3,94,944 last year and Rs. 6,04,963-6-0 the year before. Two cases account for the large increase. In the one 53 hay stacks, valued at Rs. 3,43,625, were destroyed. The cause is entered as unknown. In the other Messrs. Treacher & Co. suffered a loss of Rs. 1,36,000 by the burning of their warehouse. This fire is put down to spontaneous combustion.

10. Thirty appeals against over-assessment were heard by the Chief Magistrate during the year. No new revenue suits were filed, but 13 of 1883 were disposed of. The Chief Magistrate presided at 10 Marine Enquiries. The Coroner held 415 inquests against 417 last year.

11. The above gives the chief points of interest in the report. The year's statistics present no very striking features. The work of the Police and the Magistrates has, as far as can be judged from these figures, been satisfactory. There is a noticeable increase in crime as a whole. It may not be permanent, but it is only to be expected that with expanding population the figures will, with fluctuations, show a tendency to rise gradually. It would be convenient if, in future reports, the table in paragraph 6 were enlarged by two columns, to show respectively the population of the town and island during the various years, and also the percentage of the number of prisoners dealt with to this population.

12. Copies of the report and of this resolution should be sent to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and a copy should be placed on the Editors' Table.

(Sd.) A. SHEWAN,
Ag. Under-Secy. to Govt.

THE INDO-COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALL MALL, MAY 7.

"THE connection of the Colonies and India with the Mother Country has been the dream of my life," said Lord Rosebery last Saturday, but no Minister who has witnessed the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition would venture to speak a contrary utterance. The story that Mr. Froude tells of Lord Palmerston, who, when taking over the Colonial Office, begged a friend to get him maps, and shew him "where these places were," can only be repeated as an old joke in a day when the Queen speaks as she spoke in the Albert Hall on Tuesday, cordially joining in the prayer that the bonds of union which now exist in every portion of her Empire might be strengthened by the Exhibition, and by the presence before her of the sons of the Mother Country, and representatives of those who claim protection of the Flag from the Morning Land, the Land of the Midnight Sun, the lands of the Northern Lights and the Southern Cross. The sentiment of concentration which really is the moral lesson of the Exhibition, has in very apt words been justified by the Professor of Modern History at Cambridge, Professor Seely: "The wooden walls that resisted Napoleon are gone, and in the last thirty years we have striven to compensate by increased military force for diminished security in the channel. We have been anxious about invasion. But what we have to defend is not the country but the Realm; the weakness against which we have to guard is not in the channel only, but over the whole ocean. And our vital interests are now as widely diffused as our weakness, vital interests at once of the Colonies and of the Mother Country. The Colonies produce for the English market, the English live in great part on food that comes to them over the sea, and they live by manufacturing Colonial and New World products. This mutual dependence of the two parts of the Realm is in a great measure of recent growth, and it grows every year more intimate." Those enthusiastic words of the Poet Laureate—

"Sons, be welded, one and all.
Into one Imperial whole,
One with Britain, heart and soul!"

simply re-echoed the feeling shared alike as this Exhibition shows by all the races, castes and creeds who sent their deputies to swell the deafening chorus of "Rule Britannia," a chorus so stirring that hundreds wept, and even the eyes of the Queen herself were dimmed with tears. The ceremony of the opening inauguration was the first Imperial one ever held in the heart of the Empire, and in its splendour, and yet in its simplicity and affectionate characteristics, it gave token of the noblest solidity. What could be more a trait of simplicity than the Queen-Empress coming, not with Imperial pomp, but wearing a dress of black and bonnet of black, only relieved by a grey ostrich feather? What could betoken affection more than her passing on foot down the Courts, smiling and pleasantly bowing to lines of people allowed to be so near to her person that they could have shaken hands with her from either side; and what could give a greater lesson of respect and duty than the obeisant and loving homage paid to her all through the ceremonies by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and by as lovely a bevy of princesses, children and grandchildren as ever graced the *entourage* of a Sovereign? Among these happily was the Crown Princess of Germany, looking as happy as the Queen herself at this gathering of all these various peoples bearing allegiance to her mother's Throne. Her hair is slightly tinged with gray, but her face—the Princess Victoria's face—is as intellectual, and her figure as lithe and youthful as that of any of her sisters; and among these, was the Princess Helena, happily quite strong again after her long illness, and the Princess Louise, looking as young as the day she was married. All Her Majesty's children and children-in-law and their children, with the exception of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Albany, followed or surrounded the Queen. The day was the warmest and brightest of May days, and even as the Royal procession in State carriages, and horses caparisoned in crimson ribbons, passed through the Park to South Kensington, the Royal equipages all the way being echeloned by rows of splendid carriages drawn up under the green of the spring foliage, and by hundreds of well-mounted horsemen and horsewomen, all felt that the beauty and auspiciousness of the festival was assured. On alighting at the Exhibition Road entrance, a road which was crowded by about half-a-million of subjects, all kept admirably in order, courteously and yet thoroughly by the police under their new chief, Sir Charles Warren. Her Majesty was received by most of the Ministers, not including Mr. Gladstone, all or nearly all the ex-Ministers, including Lord Salisbury, who was warmly cheered at times, the Ambassadors of all the Powers, and the Executive Commissioners, including Mr. Buck. A bouquet was presented by Miss Victoria Owen, aged five, the youngest child of Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, and the godchild of the Crown Princess. In the vestibule the scene was magnificent in the extreme. The lavish abundance of the loveliest flowers and plants, the costumes of the Princesses, the uniforms of the military, the Windsor uniform, the gorgeous full-dresses of the native gentlemen from India, and the steel, velvet and lace Court dress of the Commissioners, all lent radiance to a harmonious picture. Every Commissioner and official of note was presented by Sir Philip Owen to the Queen, and with many the Queen exchanged more than passing words. These presentations included Dr. Watt, Dr. Tyler, Sir George Birdwood, whose assistance in the Indian Section, as was anticipated, was invaluable, and most of the representatives of Indian Princes. There were no native Rajahs at the Exhibition. The Maharajah of Mysore was represented by Colonel W. LeMesurier, the Nizam of Hyderabad by Major Neville, and the Maharajah of Bhownugger by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree. These gentlemen were all specially presented to the Queen on Tuesday.

There were present also the Chief of Gondal, and the Chief of Johore in the Malay Peninsula. Among distinguished native gentlemen were Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee from Bombay, and Mr. T. T. Guzdar, a resident Parsee barrister of 12 years' standing in London. Free tickets were also considerately sent to every native of India residing in England whose address could be found, an act of thoughtful kindness and grace on the part of the Prince of Wales, which has been generally appreciated, for no such compliment was paid to the most favoured of English people outside the official classes. Everyone else had to pay. Moreover, the very best seats in the whole line of the procession were allotted to the natives, at the very entrance to the Indian Court, where they were the first to welcome Her Majesty. In these groups were Mr. Gupte, who has been indefatigably working for Bombay even up to the eleventh hour. I saw him profusely perspiring in the effort to put the proper dresses on the hundreds of ethnological figures in time, and right well he looked now in his dress of white and gold, and wearing the dark blue and gold turban of a Mahratta of the higher classes. Other native gentlemen were:—

Pandit Bishen Narain, Lucknow; Khoshrakt Rai; Pandit Sri Lall; Nogen Bannerjee; Nogen Makerjee Roy; Umia Shunker; Shumbu Dyal; Roushan Lal; Abdul Majid; Luchmi Narain; Seva Ram; Kamta Pershad; Sham Lal; Mrs. Sewa Ram, and her daughter Radha; Srimuti Hardevi; Rustomji Colabavala; Abdul Julil; S. A. Kapadia; Dr. Kaka, honorary secretary, Northbrook Club; J. N. Banajee, late honorary secretary of the Northbrook Club; Khotare; M. D. Cama and Mrs. Cama; M. Bhownuggree and Miss Bhownuggree; J. B. Munshee; Bhugbut Ram; Sirdar Krishna Singh; M. Fracis; Sethna E. Manockjee; Umar Bakur; Mahomed Raouf; Kazim Hossein; Abbo Reza; Mahomed Shareef; Mr. Jyagaraza; Hamedillah; Bhadhade; Dr. DeMonte; Dr. DeSouza; Dr. Bannerjee; Mr. Chuckerbutty; Dr. Mirza; and B. S. Mankar Chintamuu.

I shall not attempt to enumerate the hundreds of distinguished Anglo-Indians present, but must mention that prominent amongst them, after Lord Ripon, who, of course, went as a Minister, were Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Henry Rawlinson. Fully twenty minutes were occupied by the Queen's walk through the Central Indian circle, passing the Indian Palace and Bazaar, crossing the New South Wales and Canadian sections, and then traversing the grounds underneath an awning of considerable length. The route was on each side crowded with lines of spectators, the two first rows of chairs being occupied almost exclusively by ladies. The stone staircases here and there were boarded over on a gentle incline. The arrangements were everywhere perfect, so that all could see without any confusion whatever. The passage leading into the Albert Hall was hung with Oriental carpets and profusely decorated with flowers and palms. When the procession was passing in front of the Indian Palace, where the native workmen were very picturesquely grouped, a striking incident occurred. An aged man, wearing an Eastern dress, stepped forward before the Queen, and after bowing deeply in the Oriental fashion, read an address to Her Majesty in Hindustani. He was the foreman of the workmen, and said to have reached the extreme age of 102 years. The Queen smilingly acknowledged the address, and proceeded onwards to the Albert Hall. Within the Albert Hall were congregated no less than ten thousand people, all of the aristocratic and wealthier classes, some of whom had paid as much as twenty-five pounds for a box holding eight or ten people. The single seats not belonging to the regular guarantors or owners fetched one pound five each. The platform whereon Her Majesty took her place, surrounded by the Prince of Wales in Field Marshal's uniform, the Duke of Connaught in that of a General, all the other Royal Princes and Princesses, was placed in front of the immense orchestra, filled to overflowing with joined bands and choristers. This was arranged so that spectators who wished to see the Queen or the principal vocalists need only look in one direction. It was an effective plan, though Her Majesty herself had the disadvantage of having the music at her back. She sat beneath a throne in a chair of State, said to have once been that of Runjeet Singh. The back of the Throne was all embroidered in gold, the letters V. R. and I. being formed into a raised monogram in the centre. When Her Majesty took her seat, after curtseying many times in response to the enthusiastic cheering, clapping of hands, and waving of handerchiefs of the spectators, the programme was opened with the singing of the National Anthem, with accompaniments of the great Organ, all the visitors standing. The second verse of the National Anthem was sung in Sanscrit, and the third in English, and at its conclusion a voice from the orchestra called for three cheers for the Queen, which were given with such a hearty outburst of feeling, accompanied by the waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and programmes, that Her Majesty was evidently deeply touched, acknowledging the loyal cordiality of her welcome by again bowing low to all parts of the hall. The cheers had scarcely died away when a voice from afar in the gallery shouted "and a cheer for the Union." The words were not clearly distinguishable in the vicinity of the platform, where many thought the call was for a cheer for the Prince of Wales. Although the unauthorised interpolation seemed a little strange, there was a tolerably general response. The Archbishop of Canterbury having offered a prayer that God would grant His blessing on the Exhibition, and cause its results to be to His glory, to the maintenance of peace and contentment, and to the great benefit of the Realm, Mr. Barnby, the conductor, during the singing of "God Save the Queen," gave way to Sir Arthur Sullivan, who conducted the performance of the Ode, written for the occasion, at the special desire of the Prince of Wales, by the Poet Laureate, Lord Tennyson, and set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan.

The Ode being finished, the Prince of Wales stepped forward and, bowing to Her Majesty, read the following address:—

"May it Please your Majesty,—As Executive President of the Royal Commissioners appointed by your Majesty's Royal Warrant of the 8th of November, 1884, for the promotion of an Exhibition of the British Colonial and Indian Empire, and subsequently incorporated by your Majesty's Royal Charter of the 15th of September, 1885, I humbly beg leave to lay before you a brief statement of our proceedings up to the present time. The general interest manifested in the display made by your Majesty's Colonial and Indian Empire at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 led me, as President of the British Commission, to express a hope that an opportunity might soon occur by which your Majesty's subjects in England would be enabled to witness the marvellous development which, under your beneficent rule, their brethren and fellow-subjects had attained throughout so many portions of the globe. It was therefore with the highest gratification that I accepted your Majesty's gracious invitation to assume the executive presidency of this commission, the appointment of which, by your Majesty, has been the means of making this hope a reality. The invitations which we were empowered by your Majesty to issue to the Colonial Governments and to the Government of India were forwarded towards the close of the year 1884, and from the answers received it at once became apparent that this undertaking had obtained warm and hearty sympathy throughout your Majesty's dominions. In your Majesty's Dominion of Canada, throughout your Australasian, African, West Indian and Eastern colonies, in your Mediterranean possessions and elsewhere, grants were voted, commissions formed, and executive commissioners appointed. That the work of preparation was undertaken with enthusiasm and attended with success is evident from the complete and varied collections which at present fill the buildings through which your Majesty has just passed. The response received from the Government of India was also of the most cordial character. His Excellency the Viceroy caused, though the Revenue and Agricultural Department, instructions to be issued to every district of your Majesty's Indian Empire for the collection of objects illustrative of the arts, manufactures, and resources of that great realm. These collections, which now adorn a large section of the Exhibition, have been supplemented by generous contributions from their Highnesses the Princes of India, by collections the formation of which we ourselves have authorised, and by the contributions of private native exhibitors. We are desirous of bringing under your Majesty's notice our deep appreciation of the hearty co-operation of the Colonial Governments in this Exhibition, and of taking this exceptional opportunity of stating how greatly we are indebted to the commissions appointed by these Governments, and to the executive commissioners, on whom the superintendence of the entire work of installation has devolved. We further desire to record the valuable assistance which we have received from your Majesty's Viceroy, from the Supreme Government of India, and from the various officials who have so ably and thoroughly carried out their instructions. Our grateful thanks are also due to the Colonial Governments, to the Government of India, to the Corporation of the City of London, to many City Companies, and to the firms and individuals who have contributed to the guarantee fund. The fact that the list of subscribers not only includes those whose interests are likely to be specially affected by the Exhibition, but also comprehends every class of the community, supplies a gratifying proof of the universal sympathy and interest which this understanding has aroused. We venture to avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey to your Majesty our dutiful and loyal acknowledgments of the interest which your Majesty has been pleased to take in our labours, proved as it is by your Majesty's presence here to-day; nor can I resist a reference to a similar ceremonial, presided over by your Majesty but a few paces from this spot 35 years ago. On that memorable occasion, the first of its kind, the Prince Consort, my beloved and revered father, filled the position which I, following in his footsteps at however great a distance, now have the honour and gratification of occupying. Your Majesty alone can fully realise with what deep interest my beloved father would, had he been spared, have watched, as their originator, the development of Exhibitions both in this country and abroad; and with what especial pleasure he would have welcomed one having for its object the prosperity of your Majesty's Empire, the interests of which he had so much at heart. In the Great Exhibition of 1851, your Majesty's Colonial and Indian Possessions were indeed represented, but their importance was then but little realised, and their present greatness was at that time unforeseen. During the years that have elapsed since 1851, few greater changes have been wrought than the marvellous development of the outlying portions of your Majesty's Empire. It is our heartfelt prayer that an undertaking intended to illustrate and to record this development may give a stimulus to the commercial interests and intercourse of all parts of your Majesty's dominions: that it may be the means of augmenting that warm affection and brotherly sympathy which is reciprocated by all your Majesty's subjects, and that it may still further deepen that steadfast loyalty which we, who dwell in the Mother Country, share with our kindred who have elsewhere so nobly done honour to her name."

In tones singularly clear, though at first somewhat low, and amidst a stillness that was remarkable, the Queen read the following reply, which was handed to her by Mr. Childers:—

"I receive with the greatest satisfaction the address which you have presented to me on the opening of this Exhibition.

"I have observed with a warm and increasing interest the progress of your proceedings in the execution of the duties entrusted to you by the Royal Commission, and it affords me sincere gratification to witness the successful result of your judicious and unremitting exertions in the magnificent exhibition which has been gathered together here to-day.

"I am deeply moved by your reference to the circumstances in which the ceremony of 1851 took place, and I heartily concur in the belief you have expressed that the Prince Consort, my beloved husband (had he been spared), would have witnessed with intense interest the development of his ideas, and would, I may add, have seen with pleasure our son taking the lead in the movement of which he was the originator.

"I cordially concur with you in the prayer that this undertaking may be the means of imparting a stimulus to the commercial interests and intercourse of all parts of my dominions, by encouraging the arts of peace and industry, and by strengthening the bonds of union which now exists in every portion of my Empire."

The Queen was deeply moved when the Prince of Wales referred to the Prince Consort; a vision seemed to come before her of how rejoiced he would have been to have taken part on this occasion so far eclipsing any dream he might have had of the Empire's greatness and development, such as was now tangibly manifested. When Madame Albani, who being a Canadian, certainly looked the fairest Colonial product in the Exhibition, sang "Home, sweet Home," and to do this she came in front of the Queen, the whole audience became affected, and tearful eyes were to be seen in every direction. Emphasising the words "like Home" markedly, and being in the very sweetest voice, the singer electrified her hearers and touched the tender chords of their hearts to the full. This softer sympathy intensified the enthusiasm with which "Rule Britannia" was afterwards thundered forth by Organ, bands and audience as the Sovereign left the building. Emerging from the hall to the carriages drawn up without, Her Majesty saw before her in the road in the Park, and on every inch of room on the steps of the Albert Memorial, over fifty thousand, mostly of her poorer subjects, waiting to get a glimpse of her, and pay her what homage they could.

Yesterday at ten, the Queen paid a second visit to the Indian sections, and allowed herself to be photographed there in the centre of a considerable group of natives. She made a minute inspection of every portion of the aisles and courts, accompanied by Sir Philip Owen, Dr. Tyler, Dr. Watt, and Mr. Purdon Clarke. This latter gentleman had the honour of explaining his arrangements for the draping of the Durbar Tent with Cashmere cottons of beautiful pattern (now introduced for the first time in England), and also of describing the Durbar Hall itself, and the cost and care spent on its carvings and decorations.

In the Cape of Good Hope Court there has just been placed a trophy of three ostrich feathers, the largest ever seen in Europe, with a belt round them of virgin gold, on which, inscribed with real Cape diamonds, is the motto *Ich Dien*, the whole forming the Prince of Wales's well-known badge, and which will, it is said, be made over as the gift of the Colony to His Royal Highness.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter I discussed at length the constitution, duties and powers of the Hospital Board and the Medical Committee, and the amount of control to be exercised by the Municipal Corporation in the future management of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital. In the present letter I propose to consider the

for maintaining the hospital annually. The total cost will not amount to Rs. 50,000, as is perhaps apprehended by the public from the schedule of expenses incurred by Government for the years 1885-1886, amounting to Rs. 52,000. I think the hospital can be managed and maintained very efficiently for an annual sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000, as will be seen from the following few figures. The cost of maintaining the present subordinate staff, including the steward, the store-keeper, hospital assistants, dressers, compounders, chittar-writers, ward-boys, gardeners, sweepers, hamals, porters, a matron, an ayah, a tailor, a barber, a sepoy, &c., would amount to Rs. 721 per month all told, or Rs 8,642 per year.

Other expenses, including Europe medicines, bazar medicines, petty supplies, wines, gas, clothing, repairs and other incidental charges would amount to Rs. 15,500.

The total cost therefore, including the salaries of the medical and the subordinate staff and the cost of all hospital supplies, &c., would amount to Rs. 41,942. It need not be apprehended that perhaps the expenses might increase in time with the increase of patients in the hospital. Unless the Corporation extends the present accommodation there is not much chance of any increase hereafter in the average of in-patients treated. Last year the average daily number of in-patients at the hospital stood at 111. As the total number of beds at the hospital is only 120, this number will not be exceeded. There certainly will be an increase in the future in the number of out-patients; but as the medical staff already mentioned will be amply sufficient for any such work, because it would be proportionately larger then the present one, there will be no necessity of increasing it. The cost of extra medicines required for any such possible increase of out-patients will not be more than a few hundred rupees. Hence there will not be any very perceptible increase in the estimated cost. There will thus be no necessity to increase any of the present Municipal taxes, there will be only an additional six thousand rupees added to the present annual Municipal grant towards the maintenance of the hospital, and this comparatively small item can be easily provided for at the budget time by our Municipal Commissioner, who, if any one, is certainly the man to make the two ends meet.

In conclusion, allow me to say that there is not the slightest pretension on my part towards any originality of scheme. The ideas I have put forth are simply offered with a view to enable the public to judge of the possibility or otherwise of managing and maintaining the hospital within a sum very little exceeding the present annual grant made by our Municipality, and that too without in the least deteriorating from the present efficient working of the institution.—Yours, &c.,

May 25. B. S. SHROFF, L. M. & S.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MANIFESTO BY MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. GLADSTONE has issued to the electors of Midlothian an address which is entirely devoted to his proposed legislation with regard to Ireland. He begins by expressing regret at being unable to address the electors personally, and says: "Age grows upon me, and I am obliged to reserve my limited power of voice for any effort which may be required in the House of Commons." He then refers to his address to the electors in September last and says:—

I then said that any concession of local self-government to Ireland which was duly adjusted to the paramount conditions of imperial unity would, in my view, be a source not of danger, but of increased security and strength to the empire. Since that time a Bill has been introduced by the existing Cabinet, on some important provisions of which, as was to be expected, differences of opinion prevail among its friends, but which could not have met, as I conceive that it has met, with such wide and warm approval in the country unless it had been felt—first, that the principle of local autonomy or Home Rule for Ireland is reasonable; and, secondly, that the demands of imperial unity have at least been carefully studied in the provisions of the Bill. I have never known an occasion when a parliamentary event so rang throughout the world as the introduction of this Bill under the auspices of a British Government. In extending our view beyond our shores we sometimes obtain valuable aid towards the conduct of our affairs from opinions formed in other countries upon great international questions or of our own, which they often view with a frank goodwill lifted entirely above the level of any sectional or local prejudice. Naturally we look with the greatest interest to the sentiments of that vast British and Irish public which has already passed beyond one hundred millions, and which spreads with a rapidity unabated from year to year over some of the widest space of the globe. From public meetings and from the highest authorities in the colonies and America; from capitals such as Washington, Boston, and Quebec, and from remote districts lying beyond the reach of all ordinary political excitement, I receive conclusive assurances that the kindred people regard with warm and fraternal sympathy our present effort to settle on an adequate scale, and once for all, the long-vexed and troubled relations between Great Britain and Ireland, which exhibits to us the one and only conspicuous failure of the political genius of our race to confront and master difficulty, and to obtain in a reasonable degree the main ends of civilized life.

Referring to the expressions of opinion against his policy, he remarks:—

"We must not be discouraged if at home, and particularly in the upper ranks of society, we hear a variety of discordant notes—notes alike discordant from our policy and from one another. You have before you a Cabinet determined in its purpose and an intelligible plan. I own I see very little else in the political arena that is determined or that is intelligible."

He heartily concurred with Lord Hartington in holding that on a question of supreme rank like that of the Irish policy, party, if need be, must give way to sound argument at all hazards and all costs. Nor did he under-estimate the grave importance of the differences of opinion on this great subject which have been exhibited within the circle of the Liberal party. But it was "not the first time in the history of Liberalism when sections under chiefs of high distinction, character, and ability, have dissented from the general view of the party, to the great joy and, no doubt, at the moment to the great advantage of the Tories. Mr. Gladstone then goes on to say that the secession, however respectable and estimable in other ways, is, as to positive policy for Ireland, a perfect Babel. Moreover, a new terror was brought upon the stage, the terror of Home Rule for Scotland, and, some add, for Wales; but this suggestion, Mr. Gladstone says, brings no alarm to him.

Give us a little time only that we may look at each question in its order and on its merits. I am not sorry they are named, for all serious naming of them—all naming of them except in caricature—will serve to help our movement on behalf of Ireland. I can draw no vital distinction of right between the case of Ireland and other cases. There are many distinctions of circumstance. For many years I have hoped that it might be found practicable to apply decentralizing processes, even, perhaps, to portions of the different conditions of each case, which will naturally require for if differences of treatment subject to primary Imperial obligations. I believe that a standard measure of good government for Scotland and for Wales will be eventually determined by the public opinion of Scotland and of Wales, and this without the painful and disparaging circumstances of controversy with which we are now threatened in the case of Ireland, whose woeful history for centuries emboldens some of us to treat her as if she had but a limited share in the great inheritance of human right, and none at all in the ordinary privilege or immunity from gross and wholesale insult—emboldens, I say, some of us, but only some of us, and not, I rejoice to think, the nations of Scotland or England.

Watching from day to day the movement of the currents of opinion during the present conflict more and more, Mr. Gladstone finds it vital to observe the point at which the dividing lines are drawn.

On the side adverse to the Government are found, as I sorrowfully admit, in profuse abundance, wealth, social influence, the professions, or the large majority of them. In a word, the spirit and power of class. These are the main body of the opposing host. Nor is this all. As knights of old had squires, so in the great army of class each enrolled soldier has, as a rule, dependents. The adverse host, then, consists of class, and the dependents of class. But this formidable army is in the bulk of its constituent parts the same, though now enriched at our cost with a valuable contingent of recruits that has fought in every one of the great political battles of the last sixty years, and has been defeated. We have had great controversies before this great controversy—on free trade, free navigation, public education, religious aquality, in civil matters extension of the suffrage to its present basis. On these and many other great issues the classes have fought uniformly on the wrong side, and have uniformly been beaten by a power more difficult to marshal, but resistless when marshalled—by the upright sense of the nation. Lord Hartington has reminded us, and I cordially agree with him, that this question, which may be turned over in a thousand ways and placed in a thousand partial lights, can only be settled and set at rest by the nation. From the first I have stated, and I think I may speak for the Government at large, that here is my main and capital reliance—I rely on my colleagues, I rely on an upright and enlightened House of Commons, I rely on the effect of free discussion; but the heart and root, the beginning and ending, of my trust is in the wise and generous justice of the nation.

Mr. Gladstone concludes with "a few words on the issue which is more immediately before us at this moment.

I know gentlemen, from a happy experience during the last seven years, that you, when you have a great aim before you, are not apt to be drawn away from it by the artful raising of side-issues. We have a great aim before us now. It is to restore your Parliament to efficiency by dividing and by removing obstacles to its work, to treat the Irish question with a due regard to its specialities, but with the same thoroughness of method by which we have solved colonial problems that fifty years back were hardly, if at all, less formidable; to give heed to the voice of a people speaking in tones of moderation by the mouth of a vast majority of those whom we ourselves have made its constitution representatives, and thus to strengthen and consolidate the empire on the basis of mutual benefit and hearty loyalty. Such is the end. For the means we take the establishment in Dublin of a legislative body, empowered to make laws for Irish, as contra-distinguished from Imperial affairs. It is with this that we are now busied, and not with details and particulars. Their time will come. They are now employed with art before their season to bewilder unwary souls. So it has been before. You remember well how the campaign against the recent extension of the suffrage was carried on by setting in the front of the battle the pretended difficulties and dangers of the redistribution of seats. We are not now debating the amount of Irish contributions to the empire, or the composition of the legislative body, or the maintenance of a representative connection with Westminster. On these questions and many more we may or may not be at odds, but what we are at this moment debating is the still large and far larger question, which includes and, I think, absorbs them all—the question whether you will or will not have regard to the prayer of Ireland for the management by herself of the affairs specifically and exclusively her own. This and no other is the matter which the House of Commons has at once to decide. If on this matter it speaks with a clear and intelligible voice, I feel the strongest assurance that the others, difficult as some of them are, will nevertheless, with the aid of full discussion, with the aid of a wise and conciliatory spirit, be found capable of a rational and tolerable settlement. It is little, gentlemen, which I can do in this most grave matter; it is no more than to devote with cheerfulness to the cause the small available residue of my active life. But let me in these closing words extend my view beyond my own honoured constituency, and in one sentence say you, my countrymen of Scotland and of England, can do much. With you essentially, and not with any person or class or section among you, it rests to deliver the great Aye or No, on your choice between which depend all the best hopes of Ireland, and much that touches in its honour and high interest Great Britain and all the mighty empire of our Queen.

SPEECHES BY PUBLIC MEN.

LORD HARTINGTON AND MR. GOSCHEN.

THERE has again been no lack of speeches on the Irish Bills. Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen addressed meetings in Edinburgh on the 30th ult., when resolutions adverse to Mr. Gladstone's Irish Government Bills were passed. The principal meeting was held in the Music Hall, which was crowded long before the proceedings began, and an overflow meeting was held in Queen-street Hall, where both gentlemen also spoke. Lord Hartington said the reason why he was there that night was because he attached, and those who thought with him attached, the greatest possible importance to the creation, and not only to the creation but to the expression, of an independent Liberal opinion upon this great issue.

Their representatives had had an unprecedented demand made upon them, a demand not only to adopt new proposals which they had not considered in the great majority of cases, but to adopt proposals which they had pledged themselves deliberately to oppose. It would be monstrous to deprive the minority of the people of Ireland of the rights they had hitherto enjoyed by a measure which would be the result of a single election, in which the people of Ireland were not directly consulted. If they considered the confusion, the chaos which would result from such a state of affairs as would be introduced by these Bills, they would see that it was an impossibility. He saw in this measure that it contained within its essence the principle of the destruction of our system of responsible representative parliamentary government. It was not easy to realize the changes which were involved in these proposals, or what would probably be the state of Ireland under its new Government, or what would be the relation of Ireland hereafter to Great Britain. The material prosperity of Ireland would be affected.

Mr. Goschen said that they were called upon to give their opinion upon measures of a more gigantic scope and reaching deeper into the framework of the Constitution of this country than any measures which had been submitted to the judgment of Parliament during the present century.

They who were opposed to this Bill were not content to rest under the stigma that they were unjust to Ireland. Those in favour of the Bill spoke of generosity; but this phrase could not pass muster as an argument in support of these Bills. As to the Irish managing their own affairs themselves, he wanted to know what was an Irish affair, and he was content to rest the arguments as to the difficulty of separating Irish from English or Scotch affairs upon the same ground as the Prime Minister took when he showed in the most conclusive manner that they could not be distinguished between. What were to be the powers of the Irish Government? One power was given to them that they might change the whole of their criminal law, and they were given power to abolish the Habeas Corpus Bill, to abolish the law of capital punishment, and reduce the crime of murder to manslaughter. He did not say that the laws would be changed, but he did say that they were bound to know what they were about when Ireland was given that power. He wished to say a word upon the laws relating to property. Would the reduction of the interest upon English and Scottish money invested in Ireland be an Irish affair or not? Millions were invested on the security of Irish mortgage, and according to the terms of the Bills it would be perfectly open to the brand-new Irish Legislature to pass a Bill that whereas prices have fallen, and it would be most inconvenient to pay the interest on mortgages, be it enacted that the interest be reduced by one-half.

Referring to coercion, Mr. Goschen said that coercion was simply enforcing the law of the realm and so long as there was crime that must be repressed. He would make large changes in the direction of giving local bodies greater power in dealing with education; and if it should appear that Ireland was unfairly taxed, and was bearing an unfair burden, then he should ask his countrymen not to be generous but just to the Irish. He might be told that these were simple proposals and not proposals which would satisfy the Irish people. His answer was that, so long as they make impossible demands, it would be impossible to satisfy them. He would not accept these impossible Bills as the solution of their impossible demands. These Bills were no solution at all, and according to his view they would lead to intolerable friction and finally to separation. He would, he said, amid loud and prolonged cheering, a thousand times rather that his name should disappear for ever from the roll of the House than that it should stand there among those who had voted in favour of these fatal Bills.

Mr. Goschen spoke on Saturday night, May 1, in the Clark Hall, Paisley, in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals. He replied at length to Mr. Morley's speech delivered on the previous evening. As to Mr. Morley's denial that these Bills had been sprung upon the country, Mr. Goschen asked why, if the people were not surprised by them, did not their chief provisions form a portion of the programme of the Liberal party at the last election. To that extent they were a surprise, and when they came before the public they were repudiated by most of the organs of the Liberal party. Mr. Goschen examined Mr. Morley's statement as to guarantees. Mr. Morley said the Irish Nationalists would soon find if they played the fool with their Constitution, that they would have the whole power of the British Empire against them.

Why should they think it, considering that from point to point wherever the Irish Nationalists had put the pistol to the breasts of the British Ministry, the British Ministry was prepared to surrender? Why should they think that the Irish Nationalists would for one moment consider that the end had come, and that Great Britain had pronounced her last word? No, there would be some ignoble fear of standing out and of doing what was right irrespective of menaces, of threats or obstruction, and we should find in this novel guarantee less doubt, because once more the Irish leaders would see that we were prepared to make concessions to them whenever they threatened us sufficiently, and that ran through the whole of Mr. Morley's speech. Again, he said that with eighty-six members from Ireland in the House we were practically helples. Was it meant to say that we were in the grip of Ireland? He (Mr. Goschen) denied it. No; that was a matter on which a Scotch audience would be unanimous—that the Imperial Legislature should not be at the mercy of the Irish members.

After examining the other statements of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Goschen said, in conclusion, that the aims of the National party in Ireland were declared to be that they wished to make Ireland what they called an Irish nation. But we had a greater and wider wish. We wished that England, Scotland, and Ireland should together be a nation. They should remember that as the empire had been built up through a long course of years we were not going to disintegrate it for the sake of gaining time for a few years of social legislation. Let it not be written of us, let it not be written of the present constituencies and of the present Parliament, that to buy a few years' grace and a few years' peace, that to be rid of immediate worry and immediate danger, they had sacrificed the future unity of the country.

On Monday, May 3, Mr. Goschen addressed a large meeting a Leeds upon Mr. Gladstone's manifesto.

He said that the Premier, in asking them to vote for the second reading, and leave the details to take care of themselves, wished an abstract resolution to be affirmed, which might mean anything, from the simplest form of local self-government to robbing the Imperial Parliament of its most precious attributes. But Unionists would not leave the details alone, because the Bill involved inextricable contradictions, and it would not be honest for those who believed this to vote for the second reading. The Premier spoke about the artful raising of side issues, but he had been artfully ignoring great principles, and appealing to class prejudices. His manifesto was an appeal to class, and was intended to raised a class issue. What the manifesto meant was that the scheme as a while had been withdrawn, and Mr. Gladstone had rendered the position doubly difficult by the action he had taken. The Premier said we could not go on from hand to mouth any longer. He (Mr. Goschen) agreed with him. The hungry maw of Irish discontent had been fed too long with imperial sops, and a policy of firmness and fairness must be henceforth relied upon.

Mr. Goschen addressed a crowded meeting called by the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, in the Public Hall, Preston, on Wednesday, May 5, in support of the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland.

He said that he had recently addressed something like eighteen thousand of his fellow-countrymen and the audiences were certainly not composed only of the professions or the wealthy and their dependents, as was suggested in Mr. Gladstone's manifesto, and it was not true that the masses were ranged on one side of this question and the upper classes on the other. They were not denying the Irish any right. They wished to give the Irish the same rights as were enjoyed by Englishmen and Scotchmen, but no more. If there were a separate Legislature in Ireland we could not escape from a thousand difficulties in which it would land us. We must convince Ireland that it was possible for England to speak the last word, and then proceed on the lines of a measure which they believed would maintain the unity of the empire; for they believed that the measures of the Government would lead to the pauperization of Ireland. He concluded by moving a resolution condemning the Irish Bills of the Government. Mr. D. R. Plunket seconded the resolution. An amendment was proposed, but secured less than 200 votes, and the motion was carried. Mr. Goschen was frequently interrupted in his speech.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

Lord Northbrook and Lord Selborne were the principal speakers at a meeting held in the Assembly Rooms, Alton, on Wednesday, May 5, Lord Northbrook said he found it impossible to support the measures which had been proposed by Mr. Gladstone.

He served under Mr. Gladstone during the first part of his Administration of 1868, and was a member of his Cabinet during the five years from 1880 to 1885. He was incapable of depreciating the importance of Mr. Gladstone's services. No one could recognize more fully than he did his eminent, nay, his supereminent, parliamentary and oratorical powers, and he knew him to be actuated by a high sense of public duty; but as the first of his late colleagues who had been called upon to address their fellow-countrymen since the issue of his manifesto on the 1st of May, he felt he must enter his protest against the manner in which Mr. Gladstone had dealt in the manifesto both with this Irish question itself and with some of the most eminent members of the Liberal party. First, there was Lord Hartington, who had for many years occupied the next position to the Prime Minister, and who during Mr. Gladstone's retirement from active political life, from 1874 to 1880, let the Liberal party in Opposition in the House of Commons with remarkable ability and success, and who was greatly instrumental in replacing the party in power in 1880. Then there was Mr. Chamberlain, one of the first, if not the first of the Liberal school which formed an essential part of the Liberal party; Mr. Trevelyan, whose thorough attachment to Liberal principles had gained for him a high position in the affection and esteem of the party; in the House of Lords there was Lord Selborne, a man of high character, eminent position and impartial judgment—those men had either by their speeches or by their writings urged objections to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy of great weight, in moderate language, and with respect to Mr. Gladstone's position and authority. Yet how were they treated in the manifesto? Their arguments had remained unanswered except by a contemptuous phrase or two. Much was said in the manifesto about historical secessions; but he challenged Mr. Gladstone to produce any instance in their constitutional history when a great party had been called upon without any change of circumstances that could not have been foreseen by any man of ordinary foresight, and without any previous discipline, to reverse its settled policy upon a subject of capital importance at the bidding of one man and when those who declined to obey the mandate had been stigmatized as seceders. He could not conclude with out entering his earnest protest against the attempt in the manifesto to raise a feeling against particular classes in the country in respect to this Irish question.

LORD SELBORNE.

Lord Selborne said there appeared to him to be two questions of almost equal magnitude and importance with which the country had to deal.

It was a misfortune undoubtedly that anything should have happened to cause a division among the Liberals; still more that it should come from the quarter from which it had. He need not tell them that to those who, like himself, had known and loved Mr. Gladstone and followed him as a political leader, and had served under him, it was no light thing which could have induced his noble friend and himself to sacrifice all personal objects of their ambition and to make the greater sacrifice still of parting company with Mr. Gladstone. In the face, however, of interests of this magnitude it was impossible for a man who was conscious of his own responsibilities to put those responsibilities at the command of any other man, however great he might be, however brilliant and splendid his abilities, however magnificent his public services were. He would not be a party to legislation under the influence of intimidation or terror. They had made great sacrifices for Ireland, and what had been the reward? Ever since Mr. Gladstone had been in office organized outrage had prevailed. It came when it was wanted, and disappeared at a signal. They had already asked for independence, and it was certain that if the Irish Bills were passed, they would not be satisfied until they had absolute separation.

MR. TREVELYAN.

Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., addressing his constituents at Hawick on Wednesday, said the practical alternative to the schemes proposed was to keep in the hands of the central Imperial Government the charge of maintaining law and order in Ireland. The Land Purchase Bill were two parts of one proposal, and they must be taken or left together. If the Irish people were to be trusted, let them be trusted all round at the expense of the landlords as of everybody else. If they were not to be trusted, let the public credit be not risked in order to protect one class, and that in no sense the most deserving class, to the exclusion of all the others.

Speeches in favour of the Ministerial Bills have been delivered by Lord Dalhousie and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman at Edinburgh; Lord Wolverton at Gillingham; Mr. John Morley at Newcastle; Mr. Stansfeld at Middlesbrough; Lord Ripon at Manchester; Lord Spencer at Leeds; and resolutions favourable to the Government have been adopted by the National Liberal Confederation and various Liberal associations.

Mr. Davitt, in the course of a long speech delivered to Welsh miners in the Rhondda Valley on Tuesday, said it was entirely untrue that the Government or the Irish Nationalists proposed to hand over Protestant Ireland, bound hand and foot, to the Catholics of that country. In Mr. Gladstone's scheme there were simple safeguards against any injustice of the kind. It was an insult to the people of Ireland to believe for one moment that they could be guilty of an injustice to their Protestant fellow-countrymen. The brightest name in Irish history, the most chivalrous deeds performed in the cause of Irish liberty, the most cherished memories of their land, were those of Irish Protestants. He, or one, would fight to-morrow as determinedly against the Catholics of Ireland of they dared invade the religious privileges of his Protestant brethren as he had throught during the last seven years to secure justice for Ireland. There was one thing the people of Ireland would never do under self-government they would never revive religious persecution. They had suffered too much in the last themselves to prove recreant now to their record.

A great Liberal demonstruction has been held in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, a opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish Government Bill.

Mr. Thomas Sinclair, who presided, said that they felt that the passing of the Home Rule measure would be a calamity to Ireland. He protested against Mr. Gladstone's statement that English law came to Ulster in foreign garb. As Ulster Liberals they repudiated the idea that they were trangers and foreigners in the great English Commonwealth, and when the question of their right to remain an integral portion of the kingdom was submitted to the constituencies he believed the present proposals of the Government would be decisively rejected. Mr. William Currie, in seconding a motion against Mr. Gladstone's schemes said that if Mr. Gladstone had changed the Liberals of Ulster had not changed. History and experience alike warned them, as Liberals, against letting Ulster be bound hand and foot to men practically in sympathy with boycotting and murder. If Ulster must be cut off from England, they would prefer that it should have an autonomy of its own. The Reverend R. J. Lynd, in moving a resolution declaring the identity of the national interests of England, Ireland and Scotland, remarked that Mr. Gladstone had justified the opposition of the Nationalists because the laws came to them in a foreign garb. If four millions were justified in rejecting the laws of thirty-six millions on that ground, surely the one and a-quarter millions in Ulster would be justified in disobeying the laws passed by four millions in Dublin, and if there was to be no coercion for the Nationalists, there could be none for the Loyalists. It was unworthy Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley that they should go out of their way to sting, taunt, and irritate the Loyalists of Ulster. They should be prepared to tell Mr. Gladstone that though as Liberals they had long admired and supported him, if he was prepared to adandon them and leave their lives and property to the mercy of those who neither lives nor likes them they solemnly averred that there was no legitimate means which the ingenuity of man could frame, short of what was sinful in the sight of God, that they would not employ in order to defeat his Bill and render it inoperative (Loud applause, the audience rising and cheering for several seconds.)

LETTERS ON THE SITUATION.

Lord Grey, in a letter to the *Times*, says that Mr. Gladstone's manifesto is full of marvellous fallacies and misrepresentations. He denounces "his reckless, not to say wicked, attempt to set class against class, only observing that by his own showing an immense majority of those whose education and knowledge make them the most competent judges, and who can have no personal interest beyond that which we all have in the welfare of the nation, are strongly opposed to his scheme." Lord Grey considers it quite untrue to say the question merely is whether Home Rule is to be conceded sooner or later, and holds that Mr. Gladstone has given not one particle of evidence for such an assertion. He stoutly contends that "What Ireland chiefly wants is that the law as it stands should be firmly and impartially enforced, and that men's lives and properties should be made secure, so that the confidence which has been destroyed may be revived and industry once more encouraged, and it is owing far more to Mr. Gladstone than any other man alive that this great want of Ireland exists." Why call for any alternative scheme? The existing Constitution affords a better instrument than any he would substitute for it for the good government both of Ireland and of the rest of the United Kingdom. Lord Grey ridicules Mr. Gladstone's claim that his plan is determined and intelligible and the only determined and intelligible plan. Objections to the second reading of the Home Rule Bill are obvious and fatal. "If the principle of depriving the Imperial Parliament of its present authority over Ireland should be affirmed, while the creation of some other efficient authority to take its place is indefinitely postponed, the condition of that part of the United Kingdom would become even more intolerable than it now is." In conclusion, Lord Grey appeals earnestly to those who accept the measure as a "basis" of settlement, to reconsider their judgment, apart from party interests and the personal influences of Mr. Gladstone.

Sir James Stephen has contributed to the *Times* another long letter on the Irish Bills, in which he shows that the measures are inconsistent with each other, and that the Irish Government Bill places the unity of the empire in jeopardy, which, as Mr. Gladstone repeatedly admitted, is, if made out, a fatal objection to it. Sir James concludes by saying:—"Whatever Mr. Morley may say, I fear it is undeniably, true that, all guarantees and all argument notwithstanding, this Bill will, if it passes, reduce the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament to a mere idle name, and irrevocably confer upon persons who have persistently expressed for years together the most bitter hatred for England powers which they will be able to use successfully, if they are so minded, for the purpose of erecting Ireland into a hostile and independent nation, having previously, in all probability, plundered, expelled, and oppressed that part of the Irish population which trusted in the honour of England, and to a great extent represented its power and its ideas."

The following letter from Mr. Chamberlain has been received by a Nottingham gentleman:—"Highbury, Moor-green, Birmingham, April 29, 1886. Dear Sir,—Mr. Chamberlain desires me to acknowledge, with thanks, your favour of the 26th instant. Mr. Chamberlain feels that Mr. Gladstone's great personality and claims have hitherto interferred with that full and independent consideration of his proposals which their magnitude and vital importance demands. He is convinced that with further opportunity for reflection, there are many Liberals and Radicals who will hesitate to make so vast an experiment with such slight assurance of success. When the question is referred to the constituencies, the division of opinion will become increasingly manifest, and the party managers are doing ill service to the Liberal party by attempting to stifle independent criticism and examination.—Yours truly, WILLIAM WOODINGS."

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE SITUATION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is responsible for the following:—"A great sensation has been caused in all circles by the positive assertion of Mr. William Johnston, M.P., in the Orange Hall at Dungannon last night, that Lord Wolseley had expressed his determination to throw up his commission in order to lead the army of Ulster in case of the success of Mr. Gladstone's policy, and that a thousand British officers were ready to follow him. The story appeared to us so utterly incredible that before venturing to quote it on the authority of Mr. Johnston and the telegraphed reports of his meeting we despatched a representative to obtain, if possible, an authoritative contradiction from Lord Wolseley's own lips. Our representative, however, was unable to find Lord Wolseley, and was informed that he would not be at the War Office until two o'clock. We mention this to explain that had he not been delayed on this particular morning we should not have been under the necessity of reproducing the startling statement made by Mr. Johnston without authoritative comment or contradiction.

Since writing the above we have addressed a letter to Lord Wolseley, but are unable to publish his reply as he has marked it "private."

At the meeting "last night, Mr. Johnston, in response to a vote of confidence in him, spoke of the action of Mr. Gladstone in bringing in his Home Rule measures, which he characterized as a sop to the Nationalists. He referred to the action of Lord Spencer in being on such intimate terms with those who were his former enemies; and, alluding to the words of Mr. Lecky, said he was either a "traitor or a fool." (Cries of "He's a traitor.") It did seem strange that the loyal, the contented, and the prosperous in Ireland were to be handed over to the tender mercies of those who were their bitterest enemies, of those who had either taken part in or countenanced deeds of murder, bloodshed, and boycotting. (Cries of "Never.") He would ask them to be prepared. (Shouts of "We are ready.") He had said in the House of Commons that the Loyalists would resist Home Rule at the point of the bayonet, and he was jeered at by the Nationalists, but the Orangemen and Loyalists were in earnest, and were prepared to take the field in defence of their rights, their liberties, their religion, and their Queen. (Cheers, and great enthusiasm.) The Grand Lodge of Ireland met in Dublin last week, and agreed to form provincial councils or committees, for the people to take council together, and to organise themselves so as to do what was necessary to protect their rights and liberties. (Cheers.) And, with the assistance of many outside their order, they would form a noble band, and show Mr. Gladstone that they were prepared to do or die for the Protestant religion. (Great cheers.) Lord Wolseley, the great-grandson of Colonel Wolseley, who fought at Newtown Butler, and over one thousand officers of the British army, had expressed their determination to throw up their commissions and lead the Loyalists of Ulster. (Cheers.) If it should ever come to a struggle—which he feared was inevitable—they would fight for the rights and liberties of their native land.

"A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* add:—I have it on the most reliable authority that steps are being taken by the Orangemen to organize a force to take the field should the Home Rule Bill pass, and that the feelings of the Protestant farmers and working men are in favour of this course. The Orange Society, on account of its organization, is taking the matter up, and district and private lodge meetings are being held all over the country. The organization will embrace many outside Orange societies, who are prepared to take up arms with their follow Loyalists in Tyrone, Armagh, Antrim, Derry, and Down. Promises of assistance come from England, Scotland, and the colonies. Upwards of 100,000 men can be raised in Ireland alone."

"A correspondent informs us that Lord Charles Beresford is also credited with an intention to resign and take part with the Ulster Orangemen in the event of hostilities. The story has been current for some time in Parliamantary circle."

Rumours are now current that Mr. Gladstone will treat the division on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill as a declaration in favour of the principle of Home Rule, and, withdraw both the Irish Bills for session in order to present them in a different form next year. It is also stated that Mr. Chamberlain has communicated to Mr. Gladstone the terms and conditions on which he is prepared to support the second reading of the Irish Government Bill. The demands of the member for Birmingham amount, it is said, effect to this, that Ireland shall continue to be represented in the House of Commons, and that adequate protection shall be secured for the Protestants in Ireland.

The latest secession from the Government is that of the Earl of Kenmare, who has placed in Mr. Gladstone's hands his resignation of the office of Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

IN the House of Commons, on May 4, Sir J. Pease called attention to the cultivation of the poppy in India, and the manufacture and trade in opium by the Government of India; and moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the Indian Government should take measures to terminate gradually its direct connection with the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of and trade in opium, and that it should use the powers that it possesses to prohibit in British India the cultivation of the poppy, except to supply the legitimate demand of opium for medical purposes." This was a question, he said, on which he had laboured for many years, and he thought he might say that he and those who had co-operated with him had not laboured in vain. By the Treaty of Tientsin their view had been to some extent met; but he believed that China had taken the best she could get rather than all she deserved. The Indian opium revenue was derived from two sources. The main source was from the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal by money granted from time to time to the cultivators. That was the opium revenue, which he proposed to attack. He did not propose to attack the revenue from opium grown in the Native States of India, and which passed through India to China and elsewhere under a very considerable import duty, and from which the Indian Government received on the average about 2,600*l.* a year. It was quite plain that whenever the Indian Government fell a little short of money a stress was put upon that department which had charge of the cultivation of the poppy; and just in proportion as they wanted money they went about adding to the misery of mankind. The introduction of the opium into British Burma, although the Indian Government had attempted to put down the traffic, had succeded in demoralising the whole people. Now that we had annexed Upper Burma, it became a question whether we were going to allow Chinese opium or Indian opium to come in, or to prohibit the traffic altogether. The Indian Government themselves were not favourable to the growth of the drug. They had the Government of Bombay petitioning the Government of India not to allow the cultivation of opium in the Province of Sind. He had never heard an argument from a leading statesman of any party, or from any Minister of India, in favour of the opium trade, except from the financial point of view. At home every church in the land had petitioned against the traffic. After all, the net revenue upon opium from Bengal during two years, when there was a surplus in the Indian revenue, amounted to only about 3,300,000*l.* At the present moment, no doubt, the state of the Indian revenue was not flourishing. But he was not asking that anything rash or sudden should be done—merely that their attention should be turned to other sources of revenue with the view of gradually giving up that from opium. He was informed on good authority that the expenses of the Indian army might be materially reduced without diminishing the efficiency of the force. They must, however, depend rather upon the development of the general resources of the country, and thus effect their purpose step by step.

Sir J. Swinburne seconded the motion. After speaking of the demoralising effect of the consumption of opium, he said it was strange that while we were preaching temperance at home we were every year poisoning millions of the people of China and of the inhabitants of the colonial coasts.

Sir R. Temple said that if the Chinese were determined to consume opium, and it seemed that they were, it was better that they should take the first-rate Indian article, which was efficiently taxed, rather than the second-rate Chinese opium, which was inefficiently taxed. (Laughter.) The hon. baronets opposite talked about poisoning the Chinese with the drug; but they overlooked the fact that the Chinese were among the most prosperous and rising nationalities of the world. Indeed, so far from opium being poison, its consumption had been declared by a body of experts to be positively beneficial. (Cheers.) The whole question was one of temperance. It would, he thought, be conceded that they were entitled to tax opium; and, if that was so, they were bound to see that the revenue was not defrauded. In Western India, where a different system from that existing in Bengal prevailed, smuggling and illicit practices were largely carried on, and it was found impossible to prevent opium from percolating from our territories into foreign territories. Our alleged connection with the cultivation of the poppy was nothing more than a due fiscal pecaution. As to prohibiting the use of it in British India, they might as well try to prohibit the use of whisky in Scotland or Ireland, or beer in England. He asked if any proposition so thoroughly tyrannical had ever been submitted to the House. It was so tyrannous and unjust that even the Government, with all its force, could not succeed in carrying it out. Now, British India was not the only part of India where opium was produced; but the hon. baronet's resolution did not refer to the native States, so that it would leave British India and the Native States, on a totally different footing. The subject was also one of some millions, and the desire of the Chinese Government to get possession of the revenue was at the bottom of the whole matter. He would go as far as to advocate the retention of the opium tax on moral grounds, as its withdrawal would only increase the consumption of opium among the Chinese, unless the Chinese Government imposed an import duty. He regarded the resolution as unsound financially, and it would conduce to such disorder and national immorality as its mover had never dreamed of.

Mr. Maciver, as an old Burmese magistrate, said that a Burmese who took to opium smoking was morally and physically lost, and so strong was the feeling of the Burmese against it that if a law were introduced for stopping the consumption of opium in British Burma, it would receive the support of three-fourths of the people. If the proposition before the House were to be carried out it would involve a sacrifice of seven millions of Indian revenue, besides a large amount in making compensation to the native princes in those territories the opium trade would be suppressed. The clutivators would likewise have to be compensated in the native States. It was argued that if India could not afford to make the sacrifice, then England ought to bear the loss. We were getting familiarised with large sums for which the credit of the country was to be pledged—(hear, hear, and laughter from the Opposition)—and he feared the House was becoming debauched on the subject. If this House was willing on behalf of the British taxpayer to take over 400 millions of the debt of India, then it could afford te be virtuous in the fashion proposed.

Sir R. N. Fowler maintained that, as trustees for the people of India, we should not be justified in throwing away millions of Indian revenue unless we were prepared to make it up from imperial resources.

Mr. E. S. Howard, speaking for the Government, as Under-Secretary for India, said he had great sympathy with the object of the mover of the resolution; but, at the same time, he was not insensible to the practical difficulties of the case. The hon. baronet had made considerable progress in his demads on this subject since he first brought them before the House. He understood that the hon. baronet was satisfied with the progress which had been made with regard to China, but with respect to India his demands had increased. If the cultivation of the poppy were suddenly prohibited, it would give rise to very dangerous discontent in various parts of the country, and there could be no doubt that the demand for the poppoy would still exist, and there would be much evasion of the law, which would create still greater complication. The loss of revenue to the Indian Government he calculated would be about five millions, but it was not proposed to interfere with the cultivation of opium in Malwa, and its cultivation there would increase in proportion as it decreased elsewhere, so that, a certain amount of revenue would be derived from that, the loss would be reduced to 2,170,000*l.* That was a serious sum to the Government of India at the present time, and no suggestion had been made as to how it was to be replaced. (Hear, hear.) Then there was the danger of driving the poorer people from the consumption of opium to the consumption of local spirits. The treaties with the native States would have to be altered, and they would require to be compensated, so that altogether the loss would amount to at least eleven millions a year. The hon. baronet had made a serious charge against the Government of India—namely, that they had in all cases, whenever the revenue was short, increased the amount of opium in order to make the revenue up. That was an absolutely unfounded charge; at least, it had been for some years past. The fact was that, as regarded the revenue, there had been a substantial decrease during the last fifteen years, while as regarded exports to China and the acreage under cultivation, there had also been a great decrease. The Government of India believed that the system at present carried on was the best, inasmuch as under it they would be able to control the cultivation of the poppy and to keep those restrictions upon it which were necessary in the interests of morality. The Government of India were alive to the insecurity of this revenue, and they were determined to look to other sources for an income less precarious. As to Burma he admitted that opium had a much worse effect upon the Burmese than the Chinese, but great restrictions had been placed upon the use of this drung with a very beneficial result. He hoped that the hon. baronet would withdraw his resolution.

Sir G. Campbell rose to address the House, when an hon. member called attention to the fact

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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever otherwise condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.
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THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

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The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwith standing the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

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NOTICES.

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OF
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FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

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Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWAREOF IMITATIONS.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

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ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, an INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!
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AN agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

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OF
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They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY

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OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Bee Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

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275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

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P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

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Pelletier

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

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KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGAUD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

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PURGATIVE FRUIT,
A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

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MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

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NOTICES.

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 1s. 6d., each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
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NOTICES.

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PILLS cure *Sick Headache* and the most obstinate NEURALGIAS against which all other treatments have been ineffectual.

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SALICYLATE OF SODA SOLUTION is the best remedy for curing *Rheumatism* and *articular pains.*

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CAPSULES AND INJECTION prepared by Clin et Co. of Paris, have been used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of London, Paris and New-York.

MATHEY-CAYLUS' Capsules and Injection have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges recent or of long standing.

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GOLD MEDAL
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WITH
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IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

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FALIERES' SYRUP
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Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED
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Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS.—6, AVENUE VICTORIA,
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Cured by the Use of Doctor Laville's Liquor and Pills.

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"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

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"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

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Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
M. SCHUSTER, general agent for India.

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LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—"It 'is an agreeable, and, doubtless, highly efficacious remedy."—*Lancet.*

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—The vinous elixir, the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of quinine.—Strengthening, restorative and anti-febrile.

LAROCHE'S QUININE WINE.—Used with great success for weakness, general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, seasonable and paludal fevers, exhaustion, etc.

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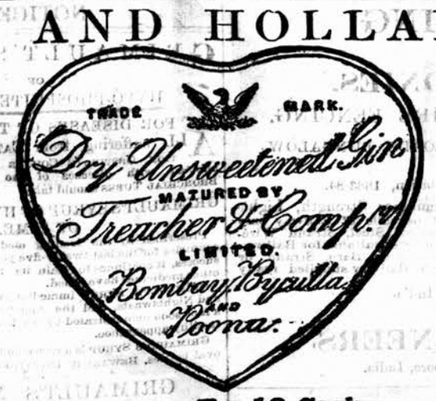

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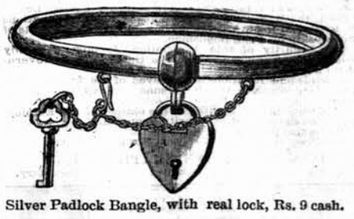
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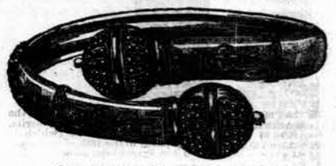
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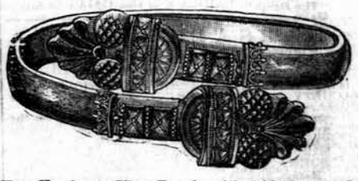
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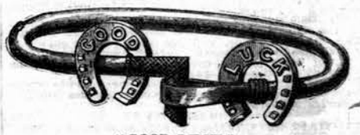

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